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VOL. XXIII NO. 293 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

BAN ON SUBHAS TO CONTINUE

SILVER PANIC IN CITY: BUREAU REPORT SURPRISE

CRASH IN PRICES

Big Drop Registered In Bombay Despite U. S. Buying

("SPECIAL TO CHRONICLE.")

BOMBAY, Monday.

Panicky conditions were seen in the local silver market following a decline of 7-16d. in London silver both spot and forward despite American buying. Prices witnessed a big drop of Rs. 2-8 from Rs. 65 to Rs. 62-8 for Magsar delivery.

FRANC RATE DOWN

Govt. Move To Raise Fresh Credits

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

To-day's decline in the Franc from 74.54 to 74.66 reflects the realisation that France is not yet out the economic wood, despite the apparent reconciliation in the French Chamber.

It is believed that the Extremist movements continue as a latent menace to Parliamentary Government, while the causes engendering them, principally severe deflation, remain unabated. Hence, the exodus of French capital is expected to continue, imposing further strain on the gold reserves, which are already below 60 per cent.

Parallel bear attacks of international speculators only take a secondary place.

Nevertheless, it is anticipated that Bank of France is utilising the present respite to reduce the bank rate, with a view to preparing the market for raising fresh Government credits in Japan.

FRENCH TREASURY LOAN

PARIS, Dec. 9.

A treasury loan is foreshadowed of two milliard Francs in thirty-year bonds of 1,000 francs each, with interest at about five per cent.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE IN IL DUCE

ROME, Dec. 9.

The Senate to-day declared its unshakeable confidence in Sgr. Mussolini, significance being lent to the occasion by the presence of the Crown Prince and the Dukes of Aosta, Spoleto Cenoa and Ancona. The President of the Federzoni referring to it said that their presence again attested to the world the intimate and indissoluble union between the Royal Dynasty and the people.

Sgr. Mussolini's reply to the resolution of confidence was very brief.

He assured the Senate that Italy's African and European interests would be strenuously defended.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LAHORE ARREST.

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

In connection with the murder of Puran Singh yesterday, one Muslim shop-keeper of the locality has been arrested. More arrests are expected.

The city is peaceful. No further incident is reported.—United Press.

RECEPTION TO FILM STAR.

BANGALORE, Dec. 9.

Miss Sabitadevi, the film star of Sagar Movietone, Bombay was accorded a reception to-night at the Sagar Talkies which was opened by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore last week end. She was presented with a novel silver tea-set.—A. P.

Premier Opens Naval Conference

BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR "LIMITATIONS"

Prospects Of U. S. Support; But Japan Will Oppose

LONDON, December 9.

The Naval Conference assembled at 10-30 this morning at the Locarno Room.

Mr. Baldwin presided and welcomed the delegates. Sir Samuel Hoare was elected president.

Welcoming the delegates Mr. Baldwin said that the British Government were prepared to prolong the principles of the Washington and London Naval Treaties with such modifications and adjustments as were expedient and necessary on account of the altered international circumstances and the needs of individual Powers.

FOR BENEFICIAL SOLUTION

Mr. Norman Davis explained the United States' attitude by reading the Letter of Instruction which President Roosevelt had addressed to him fourteen months ago in which President Roosevelt had instructed the American Delegation to seek substantial reduction in armaments as permitted by the Washington and London Treaties. Mr. Davis pledged America's full co-operation to find a mutually beneficial solution.

Admiral Nagano said Japan desired to achieve just and fair agreement securing for each country adequate national defence reducing the burdens upon the people's and contributing to the advancement of peace and goodwill between nations.

Welcoming the delegates, Mr. Baldwin said that the position of Britain was explained in a detailed statement to the Disarmament Conference of 1932 and remained the same to-day. Briefly, the British Government were prepared, as they were then, to prolong the principles of the Washington and London Naval Treaties with such modifications and adjustments as were expedient and necessary to account for the altered international circumstances and the needs of individual Powers.

DOUBLE OBLIGATION.

Mr. Baldwin said that there was a double obligation upon the Conference, namely to continue the work of the previous Conferences and to do what lay in their power to avert the calamity of a return to unrestricted naval competition.

Mr. Baldwin attached the greatest importance to the continuation of limitation—both qualitative and quantitative. They would like to see the reduction in size of all larger ships and guns and also to press for the abolition of submarines. An international agreement on these lines would undoubtedly, lead to great economies in future naval construction throughout the world.

SUBMARINE DANGER MUST GO.

Mr. Baldwin said that the great value of the preliminary conversations had been that each Power was now in a position to appreciate the special problems and difficulties of the others.

The essential is that we should agree on certain limitations which while giving each power such latitude as it may reasonably claim for its own particular needs, nevertheless, will relieve the public mind of the threat of a general race in naval armaments. The most expensive and the most dangerous of all types of naval competition was the desire to go one better than the neighbours in the new types and the sizes of ships. If it proves impossible to obtain an agreement for the abolition of submarines it is of vital importance to reach an agreement for preventing their misuse."

ITALY AND FRANCE AGREE.

Mr. Baldwin announced that the French and Italian Governments are likely to accept the provisions of the London Naval Treaty as regards the treatment of Merchant Ships by submarines in war time. These provisions had been accepted by the United States, Japan and the British Empire. He hoped that unrestricted submarine warfare would thus be averted in the future. Although some delegations might take exception to certain provisions of the London and Washington treaties it could not be denied that during the past fourteen years there had been more spirit of rivalry in construction which tended to mar the relations hitherto. He was convinced that if all countries were prepared to yield a little of their maximum demands for the sake of general good, agreement should be possible not only per-

(Continued on page 7, Col. 4.)

AT GRIPS WITH MAJOR ISSUES

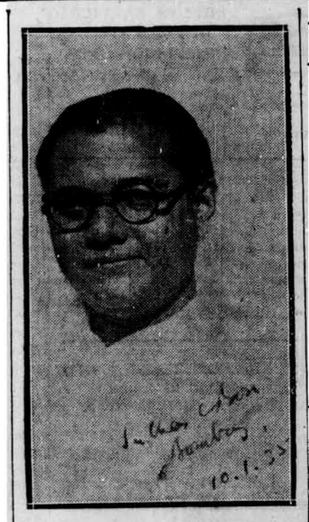
(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

That the naval conference is quickly coming to grips with major issues is evidenced by the fact that the first business tomorrow is expected to be the British proposals for quantitative limitations of the various categories of ships and world navies.

The proposal, probably, will have the backing of the United States, but is bound to be opposed by the Japanese, whose insistence on parity with America killed a similar proposal in the last year's preparatory conference.

Commentators are busily discussing the letter, of President Roosevelt to Mr. Norman Davis last year suggesting twenty per cent. cut in all navies but it is understood that although that is what the United States would like to see accomplished the American delegation has no intention of pressing the project at present. The American course will depend upon the reception given to the British quantitative proposals.—Reuter.



Subhas Bose

NO AMNESTY TO POLITICALS

Butler's "No" To Lansbury's Plea For New Gesture To India

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Larisbury asked whether the Government would celebrate the Christmas and a New Year by recommending to the Viceroy the grant of amnesty to all political prisoners, whose offences are non-violent.

Mr. R. A. Butler replied that the Secretary of State for India was content to leave the matter to the Viceroy, who so far as he was aware, did not contemplate any action as suggested. He pointed out that only 21 persons were detained for civil disobedience remained in prison in last September.—

Replying to Mr. Thurtle, Mr. Butler said that Mr. Subhas Bose's connections with the Bengal revolutionary movement made it necessary to order his detention. The sole reason for his release was to enable him to visit a number of continental countries where specialist medical treatment could be obtained.

The Secretary of State for India considers his presence in Britain would be undesirable. He is not prepared to grant passport facilities to Mr. Bose for a visit unless it could be shown essential for medical reasons.

Mr. Thurtle asked if the attitude towards Mr. Bose could be reconsidered, if Mr. Bose undertook not to engage in political activities.

Mr. Butler said that he did not consider that the Secretary of State for India would reconsider the matter, except on medical basis.

The Duchess of Atholl asked whether any proposals were being considered for new cantonments outside the Civil and Military station at Bangalore. She also enquired whether the locality was as suitable climatically for the British troops, as the present cantonment

Mr. Butler replied that no such proposals had been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Butler briefly referred in replying to Brigadier General Crichton Brown to Lahore rioting and added the situation was now well in hand.—Reuter's Special.

RAJEN BABU FOR WARDHA

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived in Madras this morning from Malabar. He is leaving for Raipur to-night "en route" to Wardha where he arrives on January 12.—A. P.

Link Id Celebrations With Congress Jubilee

Rajen Babu And Abul Kalam Azad Make Joint Appeal To Muslims

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad have issued the following joint appeal urging the Muslims all over India to participate in the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations:—

"Coincidently this year, the Id festival falls on December 28 next—a memorable date when fifty years back the first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay. Hence this date has been fixed for celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

We appeal to all Muslims, irrespective of whatever political school they belong to, not to lag behind other communities in India but participate with enthusiasm and zeal in this memorable ceremony.

The history of the Indian National Congress is in fact a history of the political awakening and uplift of this country. Hence to participate in this celebration is to share the feelings of the political emancipation of India. It is a golden opportunity when every Indian, irrespective of whatever religion, class, creed or political school he belongs to, can give vent to the grand and united India-wide display of national feelings.

"As the principal celebrations of the Jubilee are to take place in the afternoon, so Muslims shall have a splendid opportunity to spend their Id afternoons in this national ceremony."—United Press.

Cane Charge On School Girls

Anti-Govt. Demonstrations Take New Turn In Cairo

(Special Cable.)

CAIRO, Dec. 9.

School-girls and female students to-day replaced male relatives and friends as the principal anti-Government and anti-British demonstrators. The police had to use sticks, when girl students got out of hand near St. Mary's Cathedral and worked themselves into a state of hysteria, reviling the police, crying shrilly, weeping copiously and shrieking patriotic cries. Some wilder elements vented their wrath on tram-cars and street-lamps.

Elsewhere, school-girls refused to enter class rooms, screamed nationalist war cries at the police stationed outside the building at which the constables indulgently smiled, but stopped them when they tried to leave. In the meanwhile, Premier Nessim Pasha has seen the British High Commissioner to-day, and maintains his customary silence regards his intentions.

"C. R." NOT FIT FOR ACTIVE WORK

Refuses To Accept Office In Local Congress Committee

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari arrived in Madras this morning from Tiruchengode.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I am fairly well but still I am not in a position to take up active work." He added: "I have always intended to attend the Lucknow Congress unless I am prevented by any serious illness at the time and my election as a delegate to the Congress by the Salem District Congress Committee does not mean anything more than that."

It is understood Mr. Rajagopalachari is still refusing to accept any office even in the Local Congress Committee.—A. P.

"DOWN WITH AUTONOMISTS"

PEIPING, Dec. 9.

Large bands of students are marching to Peiping from Yenching and Tsinghua universities, a few miles to the west, demonstrating against the new autonomous administration which, they declare, amounts to the surrender of North China to the Japanese.

Western gates of the city are closed and extra gendarmes have been called out. At the same time, 2,000 students have gathered within the city shouting for war with Japan and "down with Autonomists."

Meanwhile, 100 Japanese infantry arrived at Tungchow, the capital of the new autonomous state of Eastern Hope. Two hundred men of the cavalry are en route to Tungchow. An aerodrome is being built at Tungchow for ten Japanese aeroplanes.—Reuter.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR AND CONGRESS

Prominent Congressmen Urge His Re-entry

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

In response to invitations issued by Mr. K. Bashyam a number of prominent congressmen and others, including Sami Venkatachlam Chetty, M.L.A., Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.A., Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor of Madras, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, Swadeshmitran, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu and Dr. Ramarao attended an "At Home" to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, last evening.

The following authorised statement was issued regarding the informal discussions:—"There was frank and full discussion of the present political situation.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar stated his views on all questions. There was unanimous desire expressed for his re-entry into politics, and assurance was given to him by those present of the general desire of the whole Presidency for his leadership, especially in the situation created by new reforms which are full of dangers and difficulties which can be surmounted only by wise and resourceful leadership.

Owing to new franchise, there were found to be difficulties to exist which prevented his coming into Congress organisation at once. It is, however, being investigated whether it will be not possible to get him into the All-India Congress Committee under the new rules.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar will, meanwhile, consider the matter in the light of discussions.—A. P.

FIGURES BULLISH

But Prices Are Down Both In New York And Bombay

("SPECIAL TO CHRONICLE.")

BOMBAY, Monday.

The final U.S. Bureau Cotton Report published by the Agricultural Administration Department Washington estimates the total production at 10,734,000 bales, yield per acre 188 pounds and acreage harvested 27,331,000.

Total Ginning prior to December 1 stood at 9,362,000 bales.

REPORT BULLISH.

Although the report was somewhat bullish, as the present estimate was 4,07,000 bales less than the last one, prices did not move upward.

On the contrary, there was a tendency to sell which caused a decline both in New York and in Bombay.

PRICES EASY.

Broach cotton for April May delivery went up to Rs. 228-12 from Rs. 225-0 immediately after the release of the Bureau Report, but the price thereafter began to sag till it reached Rs. 222-8. There was a small rally then to Rs. 224, but it again gave way to Rs. 222-4 which was the rate at 12-30 a.m. with New York cotton futures about 8 points down. Weakness of silver had a bearish effect on cotton prices.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH REPORT

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 9.

Mahatma blood pressure continues to be the same.

His general condition is good, and he has been having complete rest in bed.

The Civil Surgeon who examined him this evening considers that he will have to continue to have complete rest, while the high pressure persists.

The Charkha Sangh meeting which was to have been held on the 12th inst. is likely to be postponed indefinitely.—A. P.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

Geneva Speculation

GENEVA, Dec. 9.

The League Council is convened to meet on December 17 ostensibly to discuss the question of settlement of Assyrians in Iraq but it is pointed out here to mean that the principal League statesman will be at hand to deal with any fresh turn in the Italo-Abyssinian War may take.—Reuter.

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN

MADRID, Dec. 9.

The Chapaprieta Cabinet resigned following an all-night sitting, when the ex-colonial Under-Secretary Calvo was found implicated in the misuse of official funds. The Premier's economic measures are also thought to be partly responsible for the crisis.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Film Directors, Actors, actresses, cameramen, sound engineers, story-writer, managers, typists for film company. Apply "G.L.I.C." Employment Specialists, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5306).

Wanted—A Lady Doctor with M.B.B.S. Qualification for Baroda Medical Service, Grade Rs. 150-40| 3-400. Intending candidate should apply to the undersigned within eight days with testimonials and references stating age, Residence, previous experience etc. to Chief Medical Officer, Barodia State. (2242)

Wanted Mariculation students to join a class. Excellent coaching in all subjects. For particulars. Apply Box 200A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Indian Bank, Limited—Applications are invited for the posts of Cashier Shroffs and Clerks for the Bombay Branch of the Bank None without previous Banking experience need apply. All applications should be addressed to the Indian Bank, Ltd., Post No. 1284, Madras, so as to reach them not later than the 15th instant. Applicants should state their age, qualifications, and previous Banking experience, and also the minimum salary required by them. 2244

Wanted—An experienced Gujarati Hindu lady Graduate or undergraduate teacher to teach English and Sanskrit in the Seth Goculdas Tejpal Girls' school on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 P.M. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Head mistress. 5282.

Wanted an experienced graduate Sanskrit Teacher for a local High School. Apply Box No. 5281, "Bombay Chronicle"

Salesmen wanted immediately experienced and able in cigarettes lines. Apply Box No. 5284, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted due to expansion of Business 2 Organiser and 4 Inspectors on handsome salary to work in Maharashtra and Southern States. Experienced and influential persons need only apply to:—The Asst. Manager (on Tour) The Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 212, Bombay. (5265).

12. TO BE LET.

Santacruz, Beasant Street, Westerly, groundfloor of Ankleseria's bungalow, Drawing, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, pentry, etc. 5286A

56. EDUCATIONAL.

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5163)

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—A few Dt. Agents for the unrepresented area to sell "Aryan's Tea" (in lead and paper packets and loose), either on monthly pay of Rs. 45 and a T.A. Rs. 15, or on commission basis. Apply Aryan Planters' Agency Garden Owners and Planters. Post Box 2318, Calcutta. (5303).

Wanted District Agents for the sale of Penholders manufactured by up-to-date Machinery. For particulars apply to P. O. Box No. 5, Lahore. (5277).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 10th Instant, at 10-45 A. M. (S. T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th December 1935.
2246.

THE SAMALDAS COLLEGE GOLDEN JUBILEE, 1935.

An Appeal.

IT IS PROPOSED TO CELEBRATE the Golden Jubilee of the Samaldas College on or about the eve of Chrisstmas, 1935. All those connected with the institution, either as "old boys" or otherwise are very cordially invited to extend their hearty co-operation and generous help. We are doing our best to send out personal invitations; But the time at our disposal being very short, oversights are possible. So, it is requested that this may kindly be treated as a personal invitation. Communications in this connection may be directed to the undersigned.

H. B. BHIDE,
Chairman,
The Samaldas, College Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee.
2243

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD.: BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year, ended 30th September, 1935, at the rate of Rs. 4 per share, free of Income-tax, is made payable on and after the 19th December, 1935, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 14th December, 1935, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

By Order of the Board,
VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay: 9th Dec., 1935. 2245.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the India Cinetone, Limited, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting will be held at 17 Elphinstone Circle (registered office) Fort, Bombay, on 14th December, 1935, at 4 P.M.

By order of the Board
of Directors.
B. D. TEMBE,
Director
R5301.

S. S. "BORNEO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 8th December, 1935, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

T. HIROSE,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisa,

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT DHANBAD

MONEY SUIT NO. 565 OF 1935.
(NOTICE UNDER ORDER V, RULE 20 C.P. CODE)

To

(1) Messrs. FOX & HODGINS, a firm partners being (2) Capt. W. G. A. FOX; (3) E. C. HODGINS, all carrying on business as Coal Merchants at 2, Sargent House, Barrow Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay:
..... Defendants.

WHEREAS S. D. MEHTA & Co., Ltd., of Jharia, District Manbhum, has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 575 for balance of the price of coal, etc., you are hereby directed to appear before this Court on the 20th day of December, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. either personally or by a pleader duly authorised to answer the claim failing which the case will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, this the 7th day of December, 1935.

S. M. MUJTABA,
Munsiff, Dhanbad.
2241.

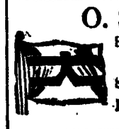
Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Policy No. 19652, granted by the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, Bombay, on the life of Mr. Lalbhai Dahyabhai Patel, is reported to be STOLEN, or LOST, and that application has been made to the Society for the issue of a duplicate; if no objection with relative proofs is filed with the undersigned within a month of this date, a duplicate Policy will be issued.

For the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.
J.M. CORDEIRO,
Secretary.
Bombay Mutual Building,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Dated 10-12-1935. 5304

Osaka Shosben Kaisha
O. S. K. Line



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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Biyo Maru	28th Nov.	6th Dec.
Iwatesan ,,	23rd ,,	12th ,,
Belgium ,,	7th Dec.	15th ,,
Himalaya ,,	18th Nov.	23rd ,,
Borneo ,,	9th Dec.	25th ,,
Sumatra ,,	24th ,,	8th Jan.
Pacific ,,	20th ,,	13th ,,
Taijn ,,	8th Jan.	24th ,,

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FAREWELL SEASON TILL FRI. 20TH
Before leaving for European Tour

Change of Programme on Tuesday, 17th

18 NEW ATTRACTIONS

Specially composed for this season

UDAY SHANKAR
Uday Shankar

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SIMKIE, ZOHRA MUMTAZ
(New Dancer
Who will be a
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MADHAVAN
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Sat., Sun., Tues. and Fri. 6-30 p.m.
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PLANS OPEN
Reserved Seats: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 and 2-4.
Gallery (Unreserved) Re: 1-2.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE—Bori Bunder

30 YEARS' SUFFERING WITH DILATED STOMACH.

Here is a case of intense interest to all sufferers from indigestion and stomach trouble. Even if you have been in pain for years and have tried all sorts of medicines without relief you can still be cured if you will only do as Mr. M. did and begin taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder at once.

But let him tell his own story—here is his letter: "For nearly 30 years I have suffered with dilated stomach and Duodenal Ulcer. I have been experimented on and tried numerous remedies without result. After taking Maclean Brand Stomach Powder for six months I can assure you that I have had no recurrence of the pain although I have discontinued the powder. I am quite willing to repeat the above under oath, as it may appear too amazing to be believed."

If this wonderful Maclean Brand Stomach Powder can actually bring relief so quickly, you should not hesitate to give it a trial! But be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

Diwan Explains Terms Of Harbour Settlement

Sir Shanmukham Chetty Tells Cochin Legislature
New Harbour Will Be "Queen Of Arabian Sea"

ERNAKULAM Dec. 9.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty in his address to the Cochin Legislative Council to-day dealt entirely with the recent settlement with the Government of India and the Travancore Durbar regarding the final stage of the harbour construction. The Diwan, after a brief reference to Sir Zafarullah's visit to the harbour and the Conference at Delhi in November, emphasised that both the British Government and the Cochin Durbar would continue to have jurisdiction over their respective parts of the port, but the Cochin Government would pass laws similar to British laws in all matters relating to the port. Already a Law Commission had been constituted by the Cochin Government to bring the law into conformity with British Indian enactments.

PORT TRUST.

A Port Trust would be set up by the Indian Legislature and the Cochin Government passing identical acts. Its Chairman would be appointed by the Government of India in consultation with the Cochin and Travancore Governments. Two members would be nominated by each of the three Governments and one Member each by the Chamber of Commerce, British Cochin and the Chamber of Commerce, Mattancheri, and one member each by the Municipalities of British Cochin and Mattancheri with Ernakulam. The Port Trust would have the same powers and functions as any other Port Trust in India and the Diwan added:—"We retain the same jurisdiction over our side of the harbour as the Government of India have over the British Indian side of the harbour. We cannot have anything more and we have not agreed to anything less."

FINANCIAL LIABILITY.

As regards financial liability, he asked whether it was bad business to advance to a sound business concern a further 31 lakhs by the Cochin Government to safeguard Rs. 120 lakhs already spent If the fourth stage were not undertaken then the channels and berths would silt up and Cochin would cease to be a harbour The Government of India would advance to the harbour authority Rs. 29 lakhs to pay off the Madras Government.

The advance would bear 3-3|4 per cent interest repayable in equated instalments in fifty years and will be a first charge on the revenues of the Harbour Authority. The Cochin Government would lend Rs. 31 lakhs to the Trust and borrow the same from the Government of India at 3 3/4 per cent repayable in equated instalments in fifty years. Cochin was to receive one-third of the customs revenue upto a maximum of Rs. 63 lakhs and ten per cent of all excess over 63 lakhs. The Travancore Government was to receive one-third of the customs revenue upto a maximum of Rs. 49 lakhs and six per cent of all excess over Rs. 63 lakhs. The Government of India was to get the balance.

ADVANTAGES TO STATE.

Sir Shanmukham cataloguing some of the advantages that would accrue to Cochin said:

(a) The Harbour Authority would after starting the fourth stage of the works be bound to pay us interest on the cost of 150 acres of reclamation grounds which would otherwise lie idle. Interest on this alone would come to about Rs. 1,12,500 per year, leaving alone for the present the extra income that would come from the surplus resulting from the use of the area.

(b) With increased traffic our share of the customs would steadily mount up and our railway income was bound to increase.

(c) Ninty-three lakhs of rupees which would be spent during the next few years on the construction of the fourth stage of the works would give employment to thousands of poor families in the State and be a welcome relief from the economic depression.

Concluding Sir Shanmukham Chetty said that the Port's working would provide an opening for the educated unemployed and he hoped that the young men of the State would seize the opportunity. If Bombay was known as the Gateway of India, from his experience of the harbours of the world he could say, considering its beauty and grandeur, the Port of Cochin might well be called "The Queen of the Arabian Sea" and history might repeat itself if once again this coast became a centre of attraction for the commerce of the world. "Whatever might be in store for the future it may be confidently asserted that when fully developed Cochin will be an asset, of which not merely the citizens of Cochin, but the people of India can be proud." (Applause).

SPARE LIVES OF UNFIT ANIMALS

Vizianagram Collector Urged To Cancel Order To Shoot Cows & Horses

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:

The Bombay Humanitarian League received the following telegram from its representative at Vizianagram:—

"Estate Collector Vizianagram ordered to shoot unserviceable cows, horses on 8th Appeal by phone for prevention".

Immediately the President, the Bombay Humanitarian League wired to Estate collector as under:—

"Estate collector, Vizianagram, Information regarding order to shoot unserviceable cows and horses greatly pained humanitarians all over India. Humanity and justice demand cancellation of such inhuman orders.

"Innocent dumb creatures equally entitled to legitimate life as created by the Almighty. Animals contribute largely to human welfare and economic prosperity. Even when actively unserviceable they provide manure for fields and as such deserve protection. Please consider your order and cancel them to avoid discontent and agitation. Earnestly request stay execution pending receipt our detailed memorial.

TELEPHONE APPEAL

An appeal for cancellation of the order was also been made by telephone to the Estate Collector and a detailed memorial will be shortly submitted to him.

Such an order is highly unjust and strikes at the root of humanitarian principles. Dumb creatures have also a purpose of life assigned to them by the Creator and hold lives as human beings, and deserve to live their legitimate span of life. It is hoped that Estate Collector will consider the matter sympathetically and be pleased to cancel the order.

CITY MERCHANTS' APPEAL

Telegrams protesting against the Estate Collector's order and praying for cancellation of the same, have been sent by the Silk Merchants' Association and the Bombay Shroff Association.

GIRL OF 5 MARRIED TO BOY OF 7

Six Sentenced To Pay Fines

BOGRA, Dec. 8.

The District Magistrate has convicted Sanatulla Sarkar of Village Hiyail, P.S. Khetal and others on a charge of violating the provision of the Sarda Act.

One Jinnat Mondal of Hiyail complained that a girl of 5 named Chhabi Bibi was married to a boy of 7, son of Dali Mondal, the maternal grandfather of the girl.

Six persons including Sanatulla Sarkar, Dali Mondal and some others were prosecuted under the Sarda Act. The bridegroom's father and the bride's grandfather were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each and the remaining accused were fined Rs. 30 each. Out of the fine realised Rs. 50 will be paid to the complainant.—United Press.

YOUTH'S APPEAL IN RIOTING CASE FAILS

MIDNAPORE, Dec. 8.

The Sessions Judge of Midnapore dismissed the appeal preferred by nine young men—Kali Banerjee, Bhirendra Bhattacharjee, Purnendu Guha, Haripada De, Prodyot Das, Bhabesh Das, Durgapada Singh, Amulya Sen Gupta and Nani Mukherjee who had been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment ranging from two years to six months each for rioting inside the jail and assaulting the jail Warder and the convict overseer and upheld the conviction and sentences.—United Press.

The Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Chandni Chouk, Delhi, intends to hold an International Exposition of Industrial Machinery along with the Fourth All-India Industrial Exhibition at Delhi from February 29 to April 5, 1936.

Reveals Secret of Personal Influence

Simple Method that Anyone Can Use to Develop the Powers of Personal Magnetism, Memory, Concentration, Will-Power and to correct Undesirable Habits through the wonder-science of Suggestion. 80 page Book Fully Describing this Unique Method and a Psycho-Analysis Character Delineation FREE to all who write at once.

"Fear, in one form or another, is responsible for half the failure, sorrow and misery in this world," states Prof. Elmer E. Knowles, the eminent Psychologist. "The worrying habit," continues the Professor, "has grown apace through the tension of modern times, and become humanity's worst enemy; it undermines the strongest constitutions, sours the sweetest dispositions and silences most of the song and laughter in the lives of its unfortunate victims."

"But" says Prof. Knowles, "there is a sure cure for these insidious drawbacks, which anyone can apply in the privacy of their own home." His new book "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces," an edition of which has just been printed for free distribution, describes a simple, guaranteed method of overcoming the inferiority-complex, timidity, self-consciousness, and the shy, ill-at-ease feeling when in the presence of strangers.

It explains how these serious handicaps may be replaced with self-confidence, will-power and force of character. How Personal Magnetism, Personal Influence, Physical and Mental Charm and the powers of memory and concentration may be easily acquired.

Proof of the efficacy of Prof. Knowles' unique method is found in the words of Count H. Csoky-Pallavicini who writes: "Everyone in the world should have your simple system. People need this instruction as our lungs need fresh air, and our bodies food." The book, which is being distributed broadcast free of charge, is full of photographic reproductions showing how these unseen forces are being used all over the world and how thousands upon thousands have developed powers which they little dreamed they possessed. The free distribution of 10,000 copies is being conducted by a large Brussels Institution, and a copy will be sent post free to anyone interested.

In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles. If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character,
And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address plainly printed (state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss), and address your letter to: "PSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, S. A. (Dept. A-1024), rue de Londres, 18, Brussels, Belgium." If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc. Be sure to put sufficient postage on your letter Postage to Belgium is 3.1/2 annas.

Note: Psychology Foundation is an old-established publishing house that has made many friends through the distribution of useful books and pamphlets on mental and psychological subjects. More than 40 University professors have contributed to its literature and all of its publications for which a charge is made are sold under a guarantee of entire satisfaction or money refunded.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN TENASSERIM

POONA, Dec 9

Nearly general rain occurred in the West United Provinces and East and North Punjab, with a few falls in East Rajputana, West Central Provinces, and East Central India. Widespread rain is also reported in Tenasserim.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Dharampur 1 inch; Ambala, Dalhousie 3 1/4 each; Mussoorie, Ludhiana 1 1/2.

FORECAST

Rainfall will continue locally in Tenasserim and East and North Punjab, West United Provinces, and East Central India, and extend in East United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hrs ending 8 a.m. of 9-12-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.004 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.2 degrees (3.8 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.0 degrees (1.9 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82. per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 141 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.7deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

'LABOUR FRONT' OF NAZI GERMANY

The Official Report Analysed And X-Rayed

(IFTU) The membership of the German Labour Front has up till now varied between seven and nineteen millions in direct proportion to the rhetorical capacities and enthusiasm of Dr. Ley and his satellites. Now the Labour Front, calling a halt to the swaggering, suddenly finds that "the German worker comrade" is entitled "to know what the German Labour Front is doing for you and how it is utilising your contributions"; so it has at long last published in black and white a "report on activities." For, as the introduction to this report itself says, "it has often occurred that other comrades have asked you what the German Labour Front is doing for us and what it is doing with the large funds received by war of our contributions"

STATISTICS.

The report states that the Labour Front has twenty-three million members, comprised in thirteen territorial federations, thirty-two divisional federations, 852 divisions and 14,271 branches. Expenditure is distributed as follows (in Reichsmark): 1,500,000 for "national trade competition," six millions for "public health," eight millions for "social care in the factory," 8,800,000 for political training, ten millions for "Strength Through Joy—Dramatic Section," ten millions for "Strength Through Joy—Travel Section," twelve millions for legal aid, eighteen millions for technical and trade publications, twenty-one millions for vocational training, thirty millions for allotment settlements and seventy-five millions for benefits.

Turning from this pompous catalogue to the individual items, it will be found that no explanation is given about "political training" and "dramatic section." The remainder is sounding brass and changing symbols. Those who are not satisfied with the brass band will turn to the item "benefits," about which there are a few meagre details. In December, for example, 4,500,000 Marks was paid out in unemployment benefit and "about twice this sum" in other benefits, making eight millions. If it is assumed that an average of ten millions is paid out a month (benefits being naturally higher in winter than in summer), this makes 120,000 million per annum, or nearly double the sum given in the complete survey. If the figure of seventy-five millions given in the statement is correct, however, it should be noted that the free Trade Unions, whose total membership was only a quarter of that of the German Labour Front, expended in 1931, for example, more than one hundred millions on benefits. This sum was utilised exclusively for the benefit of the members, while various items in the Labour Front's statement leave room for a great deal of doubt on this point.

"SOCIAL OFFICE."

Under the heading of "Social Office," it is stated, for example, that this Office "deals with the cares and needs of the factory," namely, in such a way that grants are made for the carrying on of factories, subsidies, in fact, to the employers. And this is what the workers pay their contributions for! The explanation about legal aid proudly proclaims that "the question of justice must never be a question of the paying capacity of he who is seeking justice, and it is for this reason that legal aid is given free of charge." But if it is out of the workers' contributions that twelve millions are paid for legal aid, it is hardly free of charge! Or perhaps Dr. Ley thinks that he paid the twelve millions and not the workers!

At last we know that membership is twenty-three millions. If we take a minimal average contribution rate of RM. 2 per month per member, this makes for the year a total from contributions of, at the very least, 552 millions. According to the report, however, a total of two hundred millions has been expended. What has happened to the remaining 352 millions? And many German "worker comrades" must now be asking what the Labour Front is doing with this immense sum.

The introductory remarks to the report announce with eclat that "perhaps you had some ideas as to what the former Unions, which were dissolved on the 2nd May, 1933, used to do. The German Labour Front has not adopt- adequate comment.

PRODUCT OF TRADE UNIONISM

Iftu's Tribute To Late Arthur Henderson

(IFTU). As President of the Disarmament Conference, which occupied the first place in his thoughts up till his death, Arthur Henderson will always have a prominent place in the history of the International Trade Union Movement. For the Disarmament Conference was born out of that Joint Disarmament Committee in which the proposals and drafts of the Trade Unions formed more than ten years ago the basis of the work and the driving power.

Henderson's position as a Trade Unionist, however, is not limited to this connection. The far-sighted statesman which Henderson was, rose straight out of the Trade Union Movement, his career as a Trade Unionist was longer than that as a politician and he still remained a Trade Unionist after he had become a politician.

FOREMOST TRADE UNIONIST.

The "Industrial News," the organ of the British Trades Union Congress, writes that "among the activities of Arthur Henderson's long and distinguished career Trade Unionism held a foremost place. It was the first, and the most enduring of his many interests. He remained to tht end a steadfast and loyal supporter of the Trade Union Movement. At more than one stage of his career, his attachment to it determined his political course. In the greatest crisis of the Labour Party's history, in 1931, he held firmly to the course laid down by the TUC General Council and refused to allow Trade Union principles and the wage-earners' interests to be derided and set at naught. Henderson began his active Trade Union career by joining, as soon as he was qualified to do so, the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, in which he held in the course of years practically every office a member could hold. As an ironmoulder he served from apprenticeship to the position of foreman. . . . It was as a delegate of his society that he made his appearance at the Labour Party conference, when the party was still in its infancy; and it was the Ironfounders' organisation which provided him with the means and opportunity of winning his first seat in Parliament, in the by-election at Barnard Castle which made him one of the original group of Labour members in the House of Commons."

COURAGEOUS AND RESOLUTE.

Before, during and after the war, Henderson gained a great reputation as a Trade Union negotiator, and although he was in the later years of his life exclusively devoted to politics, his experience, skill and influence were drawn upon repeatedly by the Unions engaged in conflicts. The "Industrial News" closes its obituary notice with a final tribute: "Distinguished as a statesman, as a political organiser, and as a leader in Parliamentary life, Henderson remained to the end a trade unionist workman, plain of speech, straightforward and downright, courageous and resolute in his defence of the workmen's interests. The Trade Union movement takes pride in his achievement and realises the debt it owes to him."

Amazing Revelations In Official Report

Women Are Made To Work In Mines For Two Annas Per Day!

By "PLEBIAN"

Thousands of miners in India, working underground in unhealthy conditions involving constant danger to life, get a glorious wage of three to four annas per day!

Women workers who continue to be employed (in spite of the recommendations to the contrary of the Whitley Commission on Labour) receive even less. In some places the wages paid to them being so long as two annas per day! Government, of course, have promised that the employment of women under-ground will soon be abolished.

The hours of work are as long as the wages are low, miners being required to work underground for anything between 40 to 50 hours per week. Even women in Pench Valley Coalfield (C. P.) are required to work for 48 hours in the week!

These are only some of the amazing facts contained in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year ending December 1934.

The report which runs over 167 pages has five sections, each dealing with different aspects of conditions and production of Indian mines. Besides there are four appendices containing tables of important statistics.

WOMEN STILL EMPLOYED

Section 1 deals with the number of workers employed in the mines. In all there were 192,210 men and 37,171 women workers—the number of women for 1934 showing an increase of 1,702 over corresponding figures for the previous year! This is strange in view of the recommendations of the Whitley Commission on Labour which urged the steady elimination of women workers from the mines. Among women working underground, however, there was a fall in the numbers as compared with 1933.

SCANDALOUSLY LOW WAGES

The table of average daily earnings tells a scandalous tale. That human beings should be made to work underground in the unhealthy interior of mines for 8 hours at a stretch—work that involves constant danger to life and limbs—for three or four annas a day is scandalous. But that is not all. Women in certain mines are being made to work underground for as much as 48 hours a week for a wage which is sometimes as low as two annas per day.

Along with the scandalously low wages we have also to remember, that the conditions of work in the mines are several times as onerous and nerve-shattering as those in industrial mills or workshops; that the work constantly involves risk of accidents, 177 of which were fatal during the year; that the housing and living conditions provided for miners are far from healthy and sanitary. There is no provision for accident or sickness insurance, no satisfactory medical facilities and hardly any other attempt to make the lot of the miners a better one.

But who cares so long as the mine-owners are assured of huge dividends? The report gives no indication that any measures have been taken by Government to improve the conditions.

ACCIDENTS

During the year accidents had a heavy toll involving 209 deaths (including 16 women) and 725 serious injuries. Of the 177 fatal accidents at least 12 were due to fault of management, 1 to faulty material and 13 to faults of subordinate officials. But it does not appear if the management or the proprietors or the Government did anything to compensate the bereaved families or the disabled persons.

It is significant, however, that only slight punishments were awarded for negligence of managers and contractors—negligence which, in many cases, must have resulted in death to many workers. For instance we read:—

"The managing contractors (three) and the manager of a coal mine in the Raniganj coalfield were prosecuted for failing to provide a second outlet in the mine, 'for failing to provide protective roofing at the bottom of a shaft and for failing to fence properly the top of a shaft'. The three managing contractors were fined Rs. 60 each and the manager Rs. 40."

Along with this it is instructive to read that—

"Fall of roof and sides caused 104 fatal accidents and 154 serious accidents . . . . there were 4 fatal accidents and 16 serious accidents in shafts."

It is certainly time, some of our legislators found a little time to spare in trying to improve the lot of the Indian miners by means of statutory legislation ensuring reasonable working conditions for these unfortunate beings.

Co-operative Societies In China

Rural Reconstruction Work Makes Steady Headway

NANKING, (By Mail.)

During the recent years co-operative enterprises in China have made remarkable progress among the rural population under the enthusiastic co-operation between the Government and the people. This is especially true about the rural co-operative societies in Shantung. The following are some of the more important phases of the development which has taken place:—

Cotton Producers' Co-operative Societies.—To give members financial aid, the Provincial Department of Reconstruction concluded a contract with the Bank of China, which agreed to lend money to cotton-farmers in two instalments, the first payable immediately after distribution of seed and the second when sowing was to start. Interest was fixed at 8 per cent. per annum, the principal to be paid from proceeds of the sale of the borrower's crop. The total amount advanced by the bank during the year amounted to dollars 64,400 in first payments and dollars 155,063 for second.

COTTON COMPANY

The Provincial Department of Re-construction also arranged with the China Cotton Trading Company and the Li-Chi Cotton Company to operate ginning and packing houses in the interests of the cotton producers' co-operative societies. Owing partly to the superior quality of their crop and partly to the efficiency of co-operative marketing, members of the various societies were able last year to dispose of their cotton at prices averaging 5 per cent. higher than when they had to sell individually. Up to September, 1,908,885 catties of cotton were sold for dollars 227.37, much to the satisfaction of growers.

IMPROVING SEEDS

In 1934 the quantity of improved cotton seed distributed by Tsitung cotton producers' co-operative societies exceeded 1,200,000 catties, excluding the varieties produced by the Cotton Experimental Station, approximately another 400,000 catties. The improved seed was warmly welcomed by farmers, and the Provincial Department of Reconstruction took up the work of distribution in 12 husien, namely Changchai,, Tsitung, Tsingeheng, Kaoyuan, Pohsing, Putai, Pinhsien, Huimin, Chiuhsien, Kaotang, Tsingping and Hsiatsin. A little later in compliance with the general demand, the department also extended the cultivation of new cotton to Kaomi, Licheng, and Shangho. By March, 1935, the total number of cotton co-operative societies in Shantung, including those at Tsitung, amounted to 1,235, with 34,686 members, representing a total cotton area of 269,580 mou, while the quantity of seed purchased by members was estimated at 1,570,612 catties.

SILK-WORM BREEDING

Silk-worm Breeders' Co-operative Societies.—The persistent decline in the silk market has had a very serious effect on Shantung's silk industry, and with the closing of many filatures the demand for cocoons has been steadily decreasing. The silk business is now in such a plight that people are reluctant to start breeding worms. The Provincial Department of Reconstruction made special efforts to organize silk-worm breeders' co-operative societies in such districts as Lin chu, Itu and Changshan. Merchants began to renew purchases, while farmers, encouraged by the various facilities which co-operative societies offered, took new interest in the rearing of silk-worms.

To further extend the activities of co-operative societies, the provincial authorities endeavoured to establish connection with the Sericultural Improvement Commission of the National Economic Council. With the co-operation of this Commission, the Provincial Department of Reconstruction has succeeded in training more than 40 persons in modern methods of sericulture, who will serve as advisors to co-operative society members. In addition, 20,000 eggcards of the improved variety were purchased and distributed, and the result has been exceedingly satisfactory, it being estimated that at least 100,000 cards will be required to meet the demand of the coming year.

Another important step taken by the Provincial Government was in regard to the purchase of cocoon-ovens. To meet the needs of co-operative societies at Lin chu the Provincial Government established a modern factory in that city, costing dollars 55,000 construction was completed last May, the capacity of the factory being 500,000 catties of cocoons.

TOBACCO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Tobacco is another important crop in Shantung Province, the annual collection of leaf at Weihsein, Anchiu, Itu, Lintsu and Lin chu, along the Chiao-Tsi Railway, being valued at approximately dollars 10,000,000. In Lintsu 99 tobacco co-operative societies have been established, with 2,443 members, working 16,887 mou of tobacco plantations. In the hope that improvement might be brought about in the quality of the local product by adopting methods of cultivation and curing the Provincial Department of Reconstruction has appropriated dollars 49,064 for the establishment of a model tobacco farm at Lintsu, and it is planned that the local co-operative societies will later on serve as channels through which a new technique in national production will emerge.

Trade Union Unity Is Essential

The Common Problem Before Us Is To Organise Our Masses

By R. S. RUIKER, President, All-India Trade Union Conference

The prospects of Trade Union Unity have become brighter ever since the appointment of the All-India Joint Labour Board at Bombay in the month of August 1935. It is likely that the appointment of the Board may not have given equal satisfaction to all and I personally know some of the best well wishers of the Trade Union movement, are not satisfied with the progress made towards Trade Union Unity at Bombay. Personally I would have welcomed a bolder step in the direction of structural Trade Union Unity. But we had to face the realities at Bombay. The legacies of the past were still, unfortunately, there: nor had the darkening shadows of the Nagpur split completely vanished from the horizon. Ultimately all of us, in the T. U. C. and the Trades Union Federation realised that no further advance was possible towards Trade Union Unity at Bombay and so we agreed to the appointment of the Joint Labour Board. The results have justified our action at Bombay. The appointment of the Board has smoothened the feelings of antagonism in the rival camps and has created an atmosphere of good-will and co-operation. Now the Indian working class stands more or less under the banner of one organisation and the opponents of the working class can no longer level at us the charge that our ranks are divided. During the last four months, the Board has been presenting a united front and hardly was there any occasion when the two sections working in the Board, have differed on the programme which they had mutually agreed at Bombay. The results achieved so far make it necessary, that we should advance further in the direction of Trade Union unity. A splendid opportunity has, fortunately, arisen when the National Federation of Trades Union is meeting at Nagpur during the X'mas holidays. The T. U. C. Executive is also meeting at Nagpur at the same time. The Joint Labour Board should also meet at the same time in Nagpur and make a distinct advance towards organisation of Trade Union unity.

TWO BOGEYS

I know that there are Trade Union workers, whose sincerity and devotion to the cause of the working class is above suspicion and doubt, who have certain misgivings about the permanence of this structural unity. Certain friends are scared away by the bogey of Communism: while others are equally afraid of Reformism gaining strength in the country. I feel that these misgivings are uncalled-for, at any rate they need not scare us away from the path of unity. The strength of no individual group in India is to-day so powerful, as to enable it to achieve anything concrete for the Indian working class single-handed. The forces of our opponents are, unfortunately, too strong even for our united strength. Much less can we achieve anything concrete, with our own ranks divided and reduced to the miserable spectacle of a warring camp. This unfortunate state of affairs has to be frankly admitted when discussing the question of Trade Union unity.

REAL PROBLEM

The main problem that faces us in India is that the masses are at present steeped in ignorance, apathy and inertia. This may be the legacy of our hundreds of years of slavery; but the fact is there. And unless we can organise the masses, neither the Communists nor the Reformists have any chance of doing any effective good to the masses. The controversies and divisions, which perhaps may have some justification in the European countries which have self-government, have no meaning in India, which is, unfortunately, even to-day a slave country. But even on the continent, wisdom has dawned both upon Socialists and the Communists, and structural unity has been achieved in France and is on its way in other countries.

Why should we in India imitate the mistakes either of Moscow or Amsterdam, by adopting a policy of dividing the ranks of the working class? I strongly feel that we have nothing to fear from a united Indian working class, working under the banner of one central organisation.

UNITY AMIDST DIVERSITY

I am not divulging any secret when I say that the Bombay discussions, revealed beyond all doubt though belonging to different organisations we had much in common amongst ourselves. There was almost a consensus of opinion at Bombay that structural unity was absolutely essential and desirable. The Joint Labour Board has been definitely appointed with the view of reaching organisational unity in the Trade Union movement. It was also revealed that a common formulae to reconcile the apparently irreconcilable differences, could also be evolved. The question of foreign affiliations was rightly shelved aside; and it was found that if

(Continued In Col. 5).

(Continued from column 7)

the central organisation as such does not affiliate to any foreign organisation, the rival groups could work under one central organisation. No doubt there were minor differences of immediate programme and tactics; but they were not such as to justify any permanent cleavage in our own ranks. I strongly feel that after this agreement on the fundamental issues, which was revealed at Bombay, there is no justification for keeping two separate organisations, for the Indian working class. The time is now ripe for both the T. U. C. and the Federation to take a bold step at Nagpur and rally round the workers under the banner of one central organisation.

(To Be Continued).

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WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A CLARION CALL TO ATHLETES

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Olympic Games

I really feel very happy that Bombay is at last making praiseworthy efforts in organising her sports. Following in the heels of the promotion of organising and controlling bodies for Cricket, Tennis, Football and Hockey, we have now an association whose special care would be to encourage and foster Olympic Games in the Bombay Presidency. It is hardly necessary for me to mention that Bombay has been very slow and slack in organising athletic meetings in recent years. Since the days when the Y.M.C.A. gave up this duty which it was performing with almost religious zeal and fervour, there have been few athletic meets in this city. A few years ago, a number of young and enthusiastic athletes joined together and formed the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club. They went about their work energetically and organised open meets which were pronounced quite successful by everyday.

A WELCOME REVIVAL.

There are other clubs who also contribute their quota in promoting athletics here. But all their efforts put together have not been such as to bring it in line with the other leading provinces of India. The performances of our representatives in the recent All-India trials in acquatics held at Calcutta give an indication of our backwardness. Under the inspiration and guidance of the late Sir Dorab Tata an Olympic Association was inaugurated in Bombay about a decade ago. But owing to the absence of an energetic and active Secretary, the Association went into suspended animation. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of S. K. Mukherjee, the erstwhile Director of Physical Education of the Bombay University, and an ex-Secretary of the Bengal Olympic Association, that somnolent body has now been revived.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR ATHLETES.

If the amount of activity which this body is showing of late, is continued with patience and perseverance I have no doubt the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association has a bright future before it. Its programme for the next month is published in another column. It has a wide range of events which should attract all aspirants to Olympic honours from all parts of the Presidency. In addition to the distinction which the successful contestants will gain in their own Presidency, they will have the chance of fighting in the All-India trials to be held at Lahore in February next for selection to the Indian team which will be sent to the Olympic Games at Berlin next year. Bombay has been out of the picture for a long time. I hope she will be able to take her proper place in the Indian Olympics before long.

THE GROUSE AND THE REMEDY.

I have heard of a certain amount of dissatisfaction among some of the local clubs in regard to a few of the rules of the B.P. O.A., especially in connection with the affiliation and registration fees. Their main grievance seems to be that these were fixed at a high figure without any reference to these clubs. A few of them also resent the way its Managing Committee and the Sub-Committees were elected. They complain that these were formed without any intimation to them. This makes the body an unrepresentative one as a whole. I am assured on the first count that if the Authorities find that some of the important athletic clubs in the Presidency are unable to pay the prescribed fees, they will have no difficulty in either reducing those fees or having a separate section for such clubs. As for the second, my friends should remember that no Committee is permanent. If those who are best interested in the Olympic games join together, they could make the body as representative as possible by the next annual general meeting.

HOCKEY.

The announcement of the teams who are to compete in the Bombay Hockey League run by the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Ltd., reminds us that the Hockey Season is already on us. As a matter of fact a League conducted by the Parel Sporting Club has been going on at Parel on what is popularly known as the Indian Football League ground, for over six weeks. There are a dozen teams competing there and a good number of people attend them too. I am the B.P.H.A. has chalked out too big a programme for itself. Two divisions with 15 teams each, and that means 240 matches in all—sounds too heavy for an association with no grounds of its own! I am informed that some of the affiliated clubs will allow their grounds to be used for the purpose.

A RAPPROCHEMENT IMPERATIVE.

Even then it would be very difficult to be handled by the officials of the B.P.H.A. Where would they get so many umpires every day to supervise the games? They had a difficult task last year, although they had a smaller programme to attend to. Besides, they had the B.R.A. at their service. Now they have increased their responsibilities greatly in this respect, while the majority of the umpires are still in revolt. I am reliably informed that earnest efforts are still being made to persuade the Whistling Fraternity to come under the banner of the B.P.H.A. I have repeatedly said in these columns that in the best interests of Hockey in this city, a rapprochement is absolutely necessary. I hope no stones will be left unturned to reach that very desirable end.

Aga Khan Wins Case

Offered 500 Guineas For Turf Reminiscences

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The Aga Khan won an action heard before Mr. Justice Horridge on Monday December 2, and judgment was given in his favour with costs.

It was alleged that he had agreed to write a series of six articles dealing with his reminiscences and experiences on the turf, and that he had failed to do so.

CONTRACT DENIED.

On that ground the British General Press, of Fleet-street, sued him for alleged breach of contract.

The Aga Khan denied the contract.

Mr. C. S. Rewcastle, K. C., said his clients were literary agents, who obtained articles from well-known people and resold them to the newspapers.

500 GUINEAS FOR CHARITY.

Last June Mr. Eidenow, a partner in the firm, approached the Aga Khan, asking him to write six articles in return for a fee of 500 guineas, to be paid to any charity nominated by the Aga Khan.

On June 28, Mr. Eidenow received a reply from the Aga Khan's secretary, saying:

"His Highness the Aga Khan wishes me to inform you that he is prepared to write the articles you want, but his Highness will be very busy all next month and August.

"He hopes you will not require the articles until a later date, say, September or October.

"Will you also inform him of the minimum number of words there should be for each article."

That letter, with the offer of Mr. Eidenow, was relied on as the contract.

RESOLD FOR 2,000 GUINEAS.

Mr. Eidenow made a contract with the "News of the World," who agreed to pay 2,000 guineas for the "First British serial rights" in six articles of 2,000 words each, signed by the Aga Khan—each to be approved by the paper.

The "News of the World" paid £500 on account.

"WORTH NEARER £10,000."

Mr. Eidenow again communicated with the Aga Khan, whose secretary replied on July 4:

"His Highness is not prepared to write six articles of 2,000 words each for 500 guineas," and that the world rights for such articles would be worth something nearer £10,000.

"Therefore," the writer said, "he is not prepared to let you have the world rights."

"NOTHING MORE" TO DO WITH.

In a later letter, the Aga Khan said he "would have nothing more to do with the proposal."

A director of the "News of the World" said the paper was now suing the British General Press for the return of the £500 paid on account.

Mr. A. J. Eidenow, cross-examined by Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., insisted that the British General Press carried on an honest business.

JUDGE'S QUESTION.

Mr. Justice Horridge: What justification was there for saying this: "Of very special interest will be the insight into his life as spiritual head of seven millions of Mohammedans"

Mr. Eidenow: None at all.

Mr. Eidenow agreed that there were two bankruptcy petitions against partners in the firm.

Judgment was given as stated above.

GODAMBE TO SKIPPER GUJERAT TEAM

Inter-Provincial Match Against W. I. States At Poona

The following All Gujarat Team has been selected to play against The Team of the Western India States Cricket Association in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship Tournament to be played in Poona on 12th, 13th and 14th December 1935.

1 Mr S R Godambe (Captain); 2 Prof S S Joshi; 3 Prince Khanderao; 4 Mr Harkant Desai; 5 Mr E Hans; 6 Mr Y Ismail; 7 Mr. Noormahomed; 8 Mr J M Sahana; 9 Mr M G Surti; 10 Mr Yakub Sheikh; 11 Mr M E Bham.

Reserves.

1 Mr Prajapati; 2 Mr C G Patel; 3 Mr Amanulla.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

"LAHORE GAZETTE" OFFICE RAIDED

Police Seize Copies Of Muslim Paper's First Issue

The Gawalmandi Police headed by Mehta Diwan Chand, Sub-Inspector-Incharge raided on Thursday morning at 1-30 a.m. the office of the "Lahore Gazette," a Muslim paper and seized all available copies of the first issue of the said paper, reports the Lahore correspondent of "The Tribune."

The office of the Litho Art Printing Press where the paper was printed was also searched and all copies of the said issue were taken possession of by the Police.

The said issue of the paper has been forfeited on account of the publication of a piece of news alleged to be leading to incitement of Muslims against Hindus and Sikhs.

"Emblem Of All, A Regiment Holds Most Sacred"

Bombay Governor Presents King's Colour To Royal Indian Navy

The Governor of Bombay delivered the following speech at the presentation of the King's Colour to the Royal Indian Navy on Monday morning:—

This is a great day for you all, and I am very proud to be associated with you in this ceremony.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to present you with a King's Colour, as he has done in the past to the Royal Navy and the Dominion Navies, and I congratulate you sincerely on the honour which has thus been done to you all.

Colours have always played a very great part in the life of the fighting units. In days gone by, regiments used to take them into battle, where they were regarded as the most sacred emblem, to be protected at any cost. The greatest shame that could befall a regiment was to lose its Colour in battle; the greatest sign of victory was to capture the jealously guarded Colour of the enemy.

THE OLD SPIRIT.

Modern warfare has altered this to the extent that Colours are no longer taken into battle; but the old spirit still remains, and the Colour is still regarded as the emblem of all that a regiment holds most sacred.

When I came to Bombay, just over two years ago, you were still the Royal Indian Marine; last year you became the Royal Indian Navy, an event which gladdened your hearts and caused a glow of pride to run through the veins of all patriotic Indians. Last year's ceremony marked your birth as a Navy; let to-day's ceremony burn itself into your memories as another great step in your history, which stretches back over many years of fine service.

It is my fervent prayer that peace may soon be restored to the world, and remain with it for many years to come. But I feel confident that, should you ever be called upon to give battle and take your place with the other Navies of the British Empire, you will acquit yourselves in such manner as to show that you fully deserve the honour which His Majesty has done to you in presenting this colour to his Indian Navy as a token of his affection and trust.

Company Law Amendment Committee

At the invitation of the Government of India the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association have appointed Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law the President of the Association, to act as their Representative on the Committee appointed by the Government in connection with amendment of the Indian Companies Act.

GRAND OLD MAN OF KARNATAK

Bombay Meeting Mourns Loss Of Mr. Shiveshwarkar

A public meeting of the Karnataki residents of the city of Bombay was held on Friday last to condole the sad demise of Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram Shiveshwarkar, Advocate, who was well-known among the Bombay Karnatakis as the Grand Old Man of Karnatak. Mr. R. A. Jagirdar, Advocate, was in the chair.

The chairman in his opening remarks briefly outlined the life of the late Mr. Shiveshwarkar and explained how Mr. Shiveshwarkar rose from poverty to prosperity by sheer dint of honesty, perseverance and painstaking.

Mr. B. D. Belvi then moved the resolution that "This public meeting of the Karnatakis of Bombay held under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, places on record its keen sense of sorrow at the death of Mr. N. A. Shiveshwarkar who was one of the foremost leaders and well wishers of the Karnatakis of Bombay and the Chairman be authorised to communicate the resolution to the members of the family of the late Mr. Shiveshwarkar."

Mr. K. G. Datar, and others also spoke dwelling on the qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Shiveshwarkar. The resolution was passed, the whole audience standing in silence.

BURNING PAPERS KILL BOY OF 5

Fatal Accident While Playing Near Segree

BOMBAY, Monday.

The inquest was held to-day on the body of a Hindu male-child Sawla (5), who received extensive burns on the 4th instant due to some lighted papers lying on the floor alongside of a lighted segree.

A verdict of death due to accidental burns sustained from a lighted segree was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

MOONLIGHT CRUISE FOR AUSTRALIANS

The Bombay Muslim Circle entertained the Australian and Indian Cricket teams on board the s.s. "Padmavati" on Sunday night.

It was an ideal occasion for a cruise, the moonlight lending the harbour an air of enchantment.

Indian music, dancing and singing were provided for the guests who enjoyed themselves till the early hours.

pastries are lighter with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

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Booking open 'Phone 41561

Adolph Zukor presents
THE LAST OUTPOST

Spectacle, action, romance ... filmed by the same studio which gave you "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer."

A Paramount Picture with
Cary Grant • Claude Rains
Gertrude Michael
and a cast of thousands!

THOUSANDS OF WAR MAD DENED TRIBESMEN. A JUNGLE ON FIRE. ELEPHANTS AND LIONS STAMPEDING.

SAFEGUARD against
Throat, Chest & Lung Trouble
BY TAKING

IMPS

(LIQUORICE AND MENTHOL PELLETS)
SIX ANNAS per TIN.
Obtainable from all Chemists.

KOCHIKAR Bros.

1910 (SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.) 1935

ALL our Share-holders, Policy-holders, Agents, Medical Examiners and other well-wishers are cordially invited to be present on the occasion of our SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS at Udipi on 13th December, 1935.

Sir, LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C. I. E., J. P., has kindly consented to preside

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esqr., M. A., LL. B., Policy-holders' Director and Jyotendra L. Mehta, Esqr., B. Sc., Manager of the Company will also grace the occasion.

KOCHIKAR BROTHERS,

MADRAS BRANCH SECRETARIES AND CHIEF AGENTS,
FOR BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS,
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROGRAMME

13th DECEMBER, 1935

MORNING

6-48 A. M. Laying the foundation stone by the Chairman, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., J.P
8 A. M. Presentation of clothes to Harijans of Mudanidambur Village.
9 A. M. to 11 A. M. Distribution of rice to the poor.

NOON—3 P. M. to 4-30 P. M.

1. Introduction of guests to the Chairman, Policyholdes' Director and the Manager of the Bombay Life.
2. Prayer.
3. Presentation of an Address to the Chairman of the Board of Directors in silver casket by Messrs. Kochikar Brothers.
4. Chairman's reply.
5. Presentation of Gold Medals Silver Cups etc., to the winners of our 1933 competiton, the H.O.H. Fete of 1934 of Bombay City, and Award of Jubilee Gold Medals to successful Agents and Jubilee Gold Medals and cash Bonuses for good service to our staff members.
6. Presentation of an address to Messrs. Kochikar Brothers on silver sheet by the Agents.
7. Presentation of an address to Messrs. Kochikar Brothers on silver sheet by the members of their staff.
8. Short speeches, if any, from the public.

4-30 P. M

1. Presentation of an address and silver casket to Messrs. Kochikar Brothers on behalf of the Bombay Life Assurance Company Ltd., by the Chairman.
2. Joint reply by Messrs. Kochikar Brothers.
3. Thanksgiving.
4. Tea party, music and pan-supari.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 15, 1902
Muslim: Ramjan 13, 1354
Parsi: Tir 5, 1305
Hightide: 0.01; 11-42
Lowtide: 6-12; 17-46
Sunrise: 7h. 0m.
Sunset: 6h. 2m.

Hammond Committee Public proceeding.

I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, Distribution of prizes by H. E. the Governor, 5 p.m

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Sir J. J. School of Art, annual exhibition of students' work and distribution of prizes, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 12.

Special Tariff Board public inquiry (Development Department Building, 3rd floor, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 14

S S 'Corfu' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting Fifth Day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The annual "Thirukarthigai" festival of Sri Venkatesa Bhagwan will be observed to-day (Tuesday).

ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture, at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Masjid Bunder Road, Chinoy Building, on "Practical life of Bhagwad Gita to-day Tuesday, at 7 p.m.

GLOBE RADIO AND SOUND CORPORATION

Messrs. Hasanally Brothers, proprietors of the Globe Radio and Sound Corporation are having their new show rooms opened at Lamington Road next to Pathe Cinema on Wednesday 11th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

The "Rajputana" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11-0 p.m. the same day.

Tired out?
DRINK
POSTUM
contains no caffein!

"I WAS tired out, could not sleep and was easily irritated. I decided to give Postum a trial, and before long, I began to sleep much better—and had lost that 'all gone' feeling. I felt better than I had for months."

F-41

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Two For To-night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dr. Socrates." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kid Millions." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Crown." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesri." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA.—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR — "Heart's Desire." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Dressed To Thrill." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Al fredo and his Gipsy Orchestra. 2-0 a relay from the Rotary Club 2-30 p.m. Close down.

4-0 p.m. A Miscellaneous Selection of Records—(Indian.) 4-45 p.m. A Miscellaneous Selection of Records—(European). 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. The Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra 'The Philadelphia Chorus. Symphony No. 9 in D Minor. 7-45 p.m. "Did You Know". By Arthur Silas. 8-0 p.m. A Light Orchestral Concert. 8-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. A Variety Programme. By Habib Kha Alladia Kha of Patiala. Vichitra Been solos. 1 Purya. SB from 2 Berari Todi. 10-0 p.m. Vocal Solos. 1 Malakauns 2 Sindhi to 3 Bhairavi Kafi. Sarangi Solos. 1 Sindhi Kafi 2 Bhairavi Dhun. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

X'MAS CABLES TO IRELAND

"Xmas and New Year greetings telegrams (X.L.T.S.) will be accepted also for Irish Free State via I.R.C. at Rupees two and Annas eight for ten words or less and four annas for each additional word".

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day Tuesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 12, 13 and 14.

CHESS TOURNAMENT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Chess Association, Justice B. J. Wadia will distribute the prizes of the winners of the Chess Tournament to-day Tuesday, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association Union Bank Building, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Steamer "Clan Mactaggart" arrived at Suez on the evening of Wednesday December 4.

Steamer "Clan Maciver" left London on Wednesday December 4.

"Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President Adams V-39 left Singapore on the 3rd instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 12th instant and sail again on the 13th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston".

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET SAMITEE

Hindustani Music Conference

The First Session of the 'Hindustani Music Conference' convened under the auspices of the Maharashtra Sangeet Samittee will be held in Bombay on the 24th, 25th and 26th January 1936. Lovers of Music are hereby invited to extend their kind patronage by attending the Session of the Conference.

Papers relating to the art and science of Hindustani music and dancing and intended to be read at the Session of the Conference should reach the Secretaries, 1st Session Hindustani Music Conference, not later than the 10th January 1936. An invitation is also extended to Ustads and Gawayyas Intimations from Ustads and Gawayyas desiring to take part in the Conference should reach the Secretaries, 1st Session Hindustani Music Conference, not later than the 10th January 1936. Travelling expenses as approved by the Working Committee of the Conference will be paid to the Ustads and Gawayyas who will be invited by the Committee. The Subscription for the Membership of the Reception Committee is fixed at Rs. 10 per member and that for delegates is fixed at Rs 5 per delegate. Members of the Maharashtra Sangeet Samitee will be enrolled as delegates without any extra charge. They will be entitled to become members of the Reception Committee on an additional payment of Rs. 5 only. (Ordinary members for the Samittee will be enrolled upto 31st December 1935.) Detailed programme of the Sittings and concerts etc. in connection with the Conference will be announced later. Enquiries in connection with the Conference may please be addressed to the Secretaries, Hindustani Music Conference, 20, Shri Rama Nivasa, Parekh Street, Bombay No. 4.

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Representative

Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, has been elected unopposed as the Representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the Conference called by the Government of India, Department of Commerce, on 20th December 1935, to discuss the question of regulation of competition between Railway and Shipping interests."

"KADIANISM AND ISLAM"

Under the auspices of the Namazi Fauj, the following lectures will be delivered by Maulana Abdul Rahim Sahib Fariqui, at Gavli Mohalla, Masjid (Near Minara Masjid) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) to-day, Tuesday, on the above subject. Maulana will deal with the question "Is a Muslim-Kadiani Marriage lawful at the Shariat"? and to-morrow, Wednesday on "Commerce and Islam".

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The President writes:—

The Congress membership books issued by the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee for enrolment of Congress members must be returned together with membership Fee on or beforo the 15th Dec. 1935, till 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office Parel.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S.S. "Islam" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Gujrat" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 13th instant.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

Prof. B. M. Mehta, will meet his students in French, to-day Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College, Choupatty.

Mrs. Vesugar, will meet her students in Tutorial work in English Lit. to-day Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. in the University Building.

Dr. C. J. George, will meet his students in Zoology, to-day Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College, Chaupatty.

WORKERS MUST TAKE PART IN CONGRESS JUBILEE

At a public meeting held under the joint auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Press Workers Federation and the Bekar Kamgar Sangh, on Sunday evening at Lalbag Maidan, protest was made against the sentences passed on the Ahmedabad Labour workers Mahmud Yousuf and Mangalsingh.

The meeting urged the immediate and unconditional release of Messrs Mukundalal Sircar and Amir Hyder Khan, labour workers, imprisoned and interned respectively in the Madras Presidency who were reported to be precariously ill.

Miss Maniben Kara presided and Messrs. Karnik, Bhise, Rane, Bhogle, Bhatkar, Parab and Dhole spoke.

SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

Another resolution sympathising with the strikers of Pratap Mills, Dhulia, was also passed.

Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. Karnik urged the workers to participate in the Congress Golden Jubilee. She further urged them to take their due share in the National struggle. Workers could not afford, she said, to be indifferent towards an organisation which had carried on a struggle for the country's freedom for the last half-a-century.

Congress Jubilee And B. P C., C. Meetings

The adjourned Meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Vithal Sadan, (Congress House.)

JUBILEE COMMITTEE.

The First Meeting of the Congress Golden Jubilee Committee will be held to-morrow Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vithal Sadan (Congress).

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

The following is the further list of Members of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee: Sjts. Bimal Sharma, Hiralal M. Mehta, Solicitor, J. C. Setalvad, Shankarlal J. Amin, Solicitor, Dr. A. J. Bhimjiani, Sjts. K. N. Joglekar and R. S. Nimbkar.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

Immediately thereafter there will be another Special Meeting at the same place to consider the resolution referring to the Constitution of the B.P.C.C.

COMPANY LAW AMENDMENT COMMITTEE

Shareholders' Association Nominates Prof. Davar

At the invitation of the Government of India the Committee of The Bombay Shareholders' Association have appointed Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, Barat-Law, the President of the Association, to act as their representative on the Committee appointed by the Government in connection with amendment of the Indian Companies Act.

Raipur District Conference

AKOLA, By Mail.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Raipur District Political Conference will be held on 11th instant at Raipur.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is expected to attend it. Sjt. Brijlal Biyani will preside.

PREPARATIONS IN AKOLA

The Akola District Congress Committee had called a meeting of about 200 prominent local persons on Saturday last to make the Jubilee celebrations a success. The meeting also suggested that there should be some permanent memorial to commemorate Jubilee.

Vaccination Certificates Needed For Visitors To Iraq

The Consul General for Iraq at Bombay states that the Health authorities in Iraq will require certificates of vaccination against small-pox from deck passengers only sailing from Bombay and Karachi.

CHARGED WITH THEFT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Suspected of having stolen a coat containing Rs. 140 in currency notes, belonging to a furniture shopkeeper, of Ardeshir Dady Street, on Saturday morning, Ruda Lola was arrested by the Maharbowrie Police.

He was produced before the Girgaum Court to-day and was remanded into police custody for a fortnight.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Women's Representation

Both Mr. Justice Subbarao and Khan Bahadur Justice Din Mahomed, members of the Indian Delimitation Committee, took considerable pains on Monday to explain to the women's delegation that reservation of seats was in the interests of the women in the Bombay province. It was pointed out by them that the question of inferiority did not arise in the reservation of seats to women. On the other hand, women would benefit by such reservation, while they enjoyed the right of contesting in the general constituencies. The Delimitation Committee members discussed the feasibility of creating special Labour constituencies so that women labourers also might enjoy the franchise. The women's delegation were anxious to get two reserved seats in the Bombay city constituency and asked that the reserved seat from Satara constituency should be transferred to Bombay city constituency or, alternately, to Thana which is contiguous to Bombay and whose interests are not so materially different from those of Bombay. According to present arrangements, women's seats were allotted in Bombay city, Poona city and Ahmedabad city, besides the seat for Muslim women in the Bombay city. And only two seats were left for the representation of women from the rural areas in the whole Presidency. The Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee and the Government of Bombay have agreed to the original proposal of giving the two women's seats to Satara and Dharwar constituencies.

The Khoja Girls' Orphanage

The ninth report of the Khoja Girls Orphanage presents an interesting reading. There were 54 girls in the institution during the last year. Three girls were married and two girls were taken back by their relatives. The girls are taught as far as seventh standard in Gujerati while one girl is sent to Clare Road Convent for English study. They are also taught the arts of cooking, sewing, cutting and embroidery. The trustees of the orphanage have also made arrangement to impart religious education. The physical culture side is not neglected and special attention is paid to the physical as well as mental development. The institution received during the year a number of presents from members of the community such as bangles, carrom boards, brass and copper utensils; saris, handkerchiefs, fruits, ribbons, English and Gujarati books, etc. On each girl's marriage a sum of Rs. 550 was spent by the trustees.

Meherally's Appeal To Congress Voters

A well-attended meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party was held on Sunday evening at the De Lisle Road Maidan, with Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally in the chair to support the candidature of Socialists in the ensuing electing to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

MOMENTOUS PROBLEM.

Mr. Meherally said that momentous issues were going to be discussed at the Lucknow Congress. The acceptance or non-acceptance of office, the danger of a war, the attitude of the Indian National Congress towards State subjects and changes in the new Congress Constitution, were questions which demanded a clear declaration of the attitude of the delegates of the Congress. Under the new constitution, the members of the B.P.C.C., would become automatically the delegates of the Congress and thus the members owed a special duty to their electorate to clearly speak out their mind on these momentous questions.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

Mr. Meherally appealed to the audience to take part in the Jubilee celebrations of the Congress and make the function a success.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, speaking at the meeting said that the Congress Socialists were trying to widen the basis of the Indian National Congress, so that it might become the most powerful organisation of the masses. This could only be done if the workers and the peasants joined it in large numbers and strengthened the organisation. The importance of the Lucknow Congress could not be underestimated, and the voters to the B.P.C.C., should send in the Congress Socialists, if they wished that their interests should be safeguarded.

Messrs. Khedikar, Deshpande and Sikshachander addressed the meeting.

Insurance Agents Celebrate Silver Jubilee

Messrs. Kochikar Brothers, Branch Secretaries for the Madras Presidency and Chief Agents for Bombay City and Suburbs for the Bombay Life Assurance Company are celebrating their Silver Jubilee at Udipi on 13th instant. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Chairman of the Bombay Life Assurance Company will preside.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. D. Fielden arrived at Government House, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Brabourne presented the King's Colours to the Royal Indian Navy on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Thakore of Kerwada at Government House on Monday.

Mr. Eric Rice and Miss M. K. Davis lunched at Government House on Monday.

The Wheeler Committee reached Allahabad on Sunday. The Ministers and Home Member to the U. P. Government will give evidence before the Committee to-day and to-morrow.

GOLD MEDALS TO CRICKETERS

Mayor's Tributes To "Aussies" At Reception At Super

The Mayor of Bombay presided over the reception to the Australian team given jointly on Monday by the Wadia Movietone and the Super Talkies.

The Indian Eleven could not be present at the function as they had left Bombay earlier.

Messrs. B. M. Tata, N. M. Tata, J. B. H. Wadia, and Homi Wadia of the Wadia Movietone and Messrs. Ruttonji Dorabji and Homi Ruttonji of the Super Talkies received the Mayor and the Team on their arrival.

The guests of the evening witnessed the film "Hind Kesari" now running at the Super. An interesting feature of the film was the performance by a horse of feats generally done by a human being. This is said to be the first of its kind in the annals of Indian Motion Picture industry.

MAYOR PRESENTS MEDALS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presented to Mr. J. S. Ryder, Captain of the Australian team, a gold medal for the best batting in the recent All-India Cricket Match at Bombay; to Mr. Mair a gold medal for the best bowling among the "Aussies."

Two gold medals—one to Mr. L. Amarnath for the best batting on the Indian side, and to Mr. Mahommed Nissar for the best bowling were given to Mr. Nariman to be forwarded to them.

TRIBUTE TO VISITORS.

The Mayor, in welcoming the visitors, said that they had treated the Bombay people to some "exhilarating and exciting cricket" during the short period of their stay in the City. The team spirit, the spirit of fraternity and equality, which they had displayed during the match, said the Mayor, were worthy of emulation not only by our cricket-players but by the country at large. Cricket, it was well-known, was good for physique, health and culture, and for moulding the national character.

Mr. Nariman referred to the gentlemanliness of the visitors who refused to attend a party, while at Karachi, to which Indians were disallowed.

He concluded with the hope that the visitors would play in Bombay another match before returning to their native land, and in which the "accounts would be squared," meaning that the Home Eleven would win against the "Aussies."

RYDER REPLIES.

Mr. J. S. Ryder, in a brief speech, referred to the welcome that had been accorded them in India, and to the thundering cheers that had greeted some of their outstanding performances in Bombay.

His team were glad to have had an opportunity to have come to India and hoped the Indian eleven would prove their mettle when they next played with them.

Mr. M. K. Tarapore proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and the visitors.

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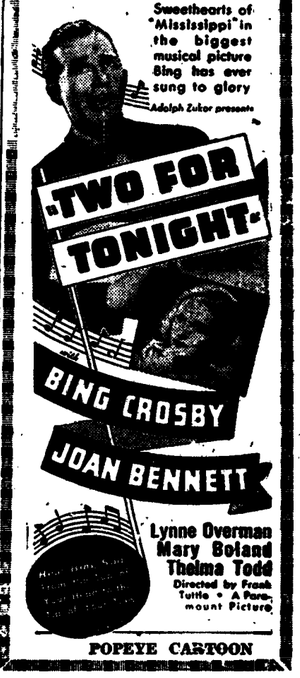

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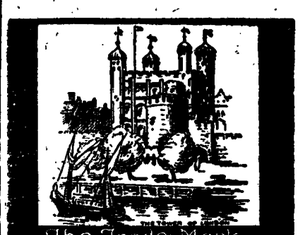

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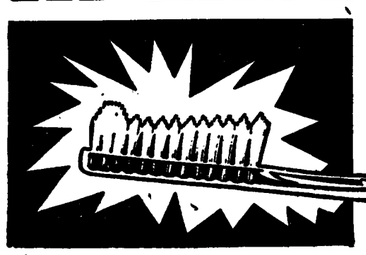

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1935

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

We have had many occasions during the last few weeks to note the tendency among our educationists and public workers in general to condemn our system of education as being ill-suited to our real national needs. Such criticism naturally deserves to be welcomed for that alone ultimately leads to the necessary changes. But a regrettable feature of much of the criticism is that it is seldom clear and constructive. Many critics, after severely commenting on the unsuitability of our education fail to state clearly what precise changes are desirable. And if at all any specific suggestions are offered, they are either vague or trite or otherwise unhelpful. The criticism is often as over-academic and unpractical as the very system of education that is criticised.

What Is Liberal Education?

Somewhat of this type is Mr. M. R. Jayakar's convocation address to the Nagpur University. He is clear enough when he says that India now "finds herself in an increasingly new environment, making it necessary for the University to undertake an intellectual planning" and teach "a new way of life, suited to the needs of the hour." Then arises the question as to what the new way of life should be like. One essential of that is stated to be liberal education which is explained as cultivation of "intelligence," which in its turn is explained, as "the power, wherever one goes of being able to see in any set of circumstances the best response which a humane being can make to those circumstances." Now the concept of such power needs to be psychologically analysed and Mr. Jayakar elucidates the point by saying that "the two constituents of that power would seem to be (1) the sense of human values and (2) a capacity for judging situations as furnishing possibilities for the realising of those values." All this may be sound psychology, but we do not know if it does not mystify one more than it clarifies the idea of liberal education.

Faculty Of Indian Culture

Mr. Jayakar has made some specific suggestions too. One is the creation of a "Faculty of Study" aiming at the "intellectual nation-building" of the people. "You need not be frightened by the words I have used," says Mr. Jayakar, "though the concept is unfamiliar its sense is clear." In all humility we admit that the whole idea is not clear enough to us. More intelligible is the suggestion that a Faculty of Indian Culture should also be created. Here, too, we should be grateful for some explanation of the work to be done or the courses of study to be devised by the Faculty. We are wholly with Mr. Jayakar in his desire to promote cultural unity in India. The real difficulty is in finding out how that unity is best promoted. The country would be grateful for more light on this point, but may not be satisfied with the assurance that a University Faculty of Indian Culture will do the needful in the matter. Mr. Jayakar is more clear and practical when he makes the following suggestions: "The need is to devise cheaper and shorter courses running alongside the main curricula and suited to the conditions of present-day society. The primary object of devising such courses will be to meet the wants of the country at large, but the incidental effect will be to relieve the pressure at the top, to weed out the unfit, to provide employment for less ambitious and less gifted men, and to establish a close affinity between town and country, which is very much lacking at present owing to Universities working in capital towns only." Speaking about planning educational reform in general Mr. Jayakar says that our Universities must take up the work of inquiry and research in this direction. Now it must be admitted that educational research and inquiry should be almost continuous. But several elaborate inquiries have already been made in the country and the most urgent thing is to give effect to the approved recommendations made by the inquiry Committees.

Betrayal Of Abyssinia?

Very few people had any illusions as regards the "bona fides" of Great Britain and France on the question of justice to Abyssinia against Italian aggression. But the so-called peace terms that are reported to have been offered to Italy by M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare will come as a complete surprise even to the most convinced sceptics. Italy, according to the reported terms, will get the whole of the Tigre Province with the exception of the City of Aksum, also Ogaden and the Danakil country with sufficient land to support 1,500,000 colonists. And the Amharic provinces will be under the "protection" of the League through technical advisers, including Italians. In compensation for this thorough robbery, the innocent victim is to be presented with the port of Assab and a miserable corridor to the sea. That too if Italy kindly agrees, otherwise "the British are still willing to surrender the Zeila port."!

It is impossible to imagine a more sickening betrayal of the innocent. It is revolting to all sense of morality and decency. The outrage is so obvious that even 'Pertinax' of the 'Echo de Paris' cannot help characterising it as "a prize given to Italy despite Article X" of the Covenant. Instead of punishment Italy is to be given a big reward for her aggression; in fact the "International Outlaw" is to be placated with almost all of which he wanted to rob the victim in whose support he was declared an "outlaw."

'Pertinax' is perhaps the best informed French authority on foreign affairs, but "other papers," says the Paris report, "insist that reports of the alleged terms are merely speculative." We earnestly hope they are. For, if the gross and sordid betrayal is true, France and Britain will not only not have sold—we wish we could use a stronger word—Abyssinia for their own ends but they will also have killed the League of Nations. For, it cannot survive such a stab in the back by the very people who stood up for its Covenant and collective action. 'Pertinax' quite rightly suggests that that other member States will not agree to this slick surrender to Italy. And if France and Britain insist they will naturally regard the principle of collective system and the integrity of the Covenant as utterly hypocritical unrealities and they will act accordingly.

A Present To Sir Henry Craik

Not for the first time during the last few months has a High Court had to pass severe strictures on the Police. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Monroe of the Lahore High Court, while acquitting two persons of the charge of murder, found that the conviction had been secured through fabricated evidence and rightly remarked that "such conduct on the part of responsible officers reveals a state of affairs that is intolerable." Even "intolerable". in fact, does not fully describe a state of affairs in which the guardians of law and order should be helping to send an innocent man to the gallows! Nor, as their Lordships point out, is this an isolated case. "We know," they say, "that this is not so. The records of this bench for the past year alone show the contrary." And who shall say that such convictions obtained on the basis of false evidence supplied by the Police were all similarly quashed by a vigilant High Court? Not all convictions lead to appeals.

Even one such case is enough to make one shudder at the thought of the grim miscarriage of justice that might have been or might be caused through the Police fabricating evidence. And, their Lordships assure us, this was by no means an isolated case! They have severely warned Police and Government officials against repetition of such cases. But in matters that involve the life and liberty of innocent persons, is a mere warning enough? In the interests of justice and public safety persons found guilty of such cases of perjury deserve severe exemplary punishment. What is more, the observations of their Lordships deserves the careful attention of Sir Henry Craik who thinks that the Police are infallible and who cannot tolerate criticism of Police methods by the representatives of the people.

CONGRESS AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Policy Of Rejection

(By B. N. DATAR).

As the time for the introduction of the "New Reforms" is fast approaching, the critics of the Congress as also other political parties in the country have been getting more and more anxious to know what that popular and admittedly well-organized body purposes to do with them. The leaders of such parties know full well that, with the Congress in the field, they have very slender chances to enjoy undisturbed, the monopolies of offices as they did under the Montford Reforms. Their hopes, therefore, lie only in a possible coalition with the Congress. Hence frantic efforts are being made, often by persuasion, not unoften by threats, to induce that body to work the Reforms for what they are worth, and immediately decide upon the acceptance of offices under the New Constitution.

Two Schools of Thought.

In the Congress circle also, two schools of thought are clearly discernible. Some enthusiasts for the acceptance of offices, have been pressing for an immediate declaration of the Congress policy in this behalf of course in their favour, while the extreme Left-wingers have been condemning the Congress in anticipation of its acceptance of ministries under the new Reforms.

Fundamental Difference.

People wrongly believe that inasmuch as the Congress has taken up parliamentary or constitutional activities, it must, like an ordinary party, follow it up and work the Reforms for what they are worth. The Congress position is very clear and it proposes to do no such things in the sense that our critics assume or desire. The Congress has been out to win Swaraj for the masses and hence it will not be satisfied with anything short of what Gandhiji calls "substance of independence." The "Hoare" Constitution frankly does not take us to it. On the other hand, new complications and barriers have been introduced therein and the nation's ideal has been kept and will remain, as far distant as possible.

Herein arises the fundamental difference of outlook between the Congress and other parties in the country. Whilst the latter are prepared to acquiesce in and be satisfied with "smaller benefits" and have no desire nor any programme to precipitate things, the Congress has made no secret of its abhorrence for such "doles." It will, therefore, enter the Councils and may even take up offices but definitely not for working the Constitution with a view to wring out utmost advantages therefrom. Its single aim would be to wreck the constitution. It will, within the limits of constitutionalism, put the greatest strain or pressure upon the constitution so as to compel it to bend—and to break.

Misrepresentation.

This appears to be the meaning of the Congress resolution on the rejection of the new constitution. The opponents of the Congress purposely misinterpret this position of the Congress by dubbing it as a barren or negative policy. We may or may not agree with it but the Congress position is certainly not illogical nor so impossible and impracticable as others would have us believe. Normal parties can come into being only after the grant or acquisition of a satisfactory constitution. Then only can our attention be riveted on achieving the maximum of benefits therefrom. When the struggle for freedom is going on, there can and ought to be no talk of working constitutions that only prolong the nation's agonies and postpone its salvation to a distant millennium.

In view of this clear and understandable position, I fail to understand how the Congress can co-operate with other parties in the country. The latter can never be expected to help bring things to a crisis. Liberal leaders like Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru are bitter against the new Constitution and come fairly near the Congress in denouncing it. But it would be too much to expect them to precipitate things and

(Continued on page 7, col. 3.)

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Survey Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The New Parliament has been opened in Britain, and Government are busy with a number of domestic as well as foreign problems. The figures of the General Election, to hand by the last mail, reveal the curious anomalies of the electoral system. Had the seats in the House been secured according to the number of votes obtained, Government would no doubt have had a majority; but a majority of less than 25, as against the more than 250 which seems to be warranted by their present strength. The point is insignificant,—except in considering the programme of domestic policy and international relations, that this Government can pursue with such slight backing in the country. Labour has trebled its strength in the House, and much increased it in the country at large; and the next election, whenever it comes, will most probably give it an absolute majority. It is not wise to take a line, which might precipitate a silent revolution,—not that organised British Labour is by any manner or means revolutionary.

Laval's Triumph

But the influence of the British elections is seen in the attitude of Britain's friends and neighbours in the trade and political crisis that besets the world. France has had her own domestic crisis; and though, for the moment, M. Laval has had a resounding vote of confidence, the French Government is not yet assured the same lease of power that the British Government can claim. The Fascist organisations,—as well as the Communist,—are to be disbanded; and France is to be spared the possibility of internal disruption that constitutes such a menace to the progressive tendencies of the Third Republique. The stability of the French currency is a more difficult and delicate matter; but even there, once again, France has voted for honesty and probity in a world where national insolvencies seem to be the most fashionable pastime for impecunious politicians. France,—or the Laval Government,—can thus face squarely on the double front of Britain at the Naval Conference, and Italy in regard to the Abyssinian tangle. France does not want a European war; and, if it becomes inevitable, she does not wish to find Italy against her. She can never have Germany on her side; and she must, therefore, have as many European Powers on her side as she possibly can manage. Hence her unremitting Peace efforts.

Race Calling To Race

The latest demarche appears to sacrifice a good, deal of Ethiopian territory to placate Italy; and save Abyssinian 'amour propre' by a port on the Red Sea, with a strip of territory to build an Ethiopian Railway upon. Judging only from the meagre details telegraphed, these appear to be the outcome of the silent sympathy of race calling to race, the Latins striving for the Latins, at the expense of the Ethiopian. Luckily, however, the Duce has, it is said, turned down even those terms; and France would have no option left to try still further for "Peace" with a megalomaniac. France must, accordingly join the oil embargo and other "Sanctions," even at the risk of Italy declaring all those enforcing such Sanctions against her to be undeserving of continued diplomatic intercourse with the present-day representative of the Scipios and the Caesars, Because the Romans of old took a semblance of civilisation to Gaul and Britain, Mussolini is lost in the marvel of ingratitude that those "Barbarians" should dare to stand in the path of the marching Eagles. And so the "Sanctions" become inevitable; and, perhaps, as the Archbishop of York has said, a world war also to teach this inflated heir and self-styled representative of ancient Rome respect to world opinion.

Fighting The Sanctions

The Duce exhibits his resentment against the European nations that prevent him prosecuting his mission of civilising Ethiopia by tanks, aeroplanes, and machine-guns, not only by empty bombast in the Italian Legislature (sic) but by ruthless bombing of Hospitals, and the defence preparations of the Negus. Just as the Kaiser or his advisers thought unrestricted submarinism to be a legitimate weapon of war, Mussolini's Marshall deems such bombing to be equally necessary to force some sense into the hard Ethiopian skulls. He seems to have taken his precautions against possible retaliation by an outraged world,—by making a long-term oil contract with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey,—or so it was rumoured. And though the report is denied, the steps necessary to give effect to fight the Sanctions must have been taken long before the clumsy League machinery could be put to work. The merchants of the United States would challenge the Government measures of their country to stop exports to Italy of warlike material; and while the Court is deciding the issue, trade may be held up. There are, however, other sources open to Italy, not the least important being Germany, Poland, Roumania and other Central European countries. There is not much danger of Italy being immediately beaten to her knees by such devices.

Abyssinia's Resistance

The resistance of Abyssinia, however, is more than Italy had bargained for. Despite heavy bombing from the air, the Ethiopians have presented a daring front; and are recapturing lost ground, or attempting to do so, at a rate which must be very disturbing to the enemy. Whether or not they win in pitched battles, they are showing a determination which makes it morally certain the war will not come to a speedy and triumphant end for Italy. And in a long-drawn out struggle, the force of moral pressure and economic boycott must operate against Italy inevitably,—perhaps against the Fascist dictatorship as well.

A Greek Example

Elsewhere in Europe, the at-

(continued on page 8 column 5)

Frankly Speaking

SEALED FATE.

On the eve of the Naval Conference, Reuter has published from London an "unofficial outline of the various standpoints" of Powers interested in the talks. It is an admirably correct summary of the international Naval situations and reveals it as the "tangled skein" that it certainly is. The points of actual and possible agreement are few and unimportant, while those on which there is almost chaotic confusion of views are fundamental, and, therefore, in the present circumstances irreconcilable. The tragedy is that there is not one single Power which seeks an internationally satisfactory solution of naval problems save at the expense of others and for its own individual benefits. Each one of them is guided by self-interest rendered more keen because of fears and a compelling sense of rivalry. The fate of the Conference is thus sealed even before it has opened. What is infinitely worse is that instead of achieving any settlement it may quite possibly mark the beginning of an arms race.

TIMELY REPUDIATION.

We do not know why one Mr. K. D. Kumaria should have thought fit to arrogate to himself the General Secretaryship of "the Indian National Congress of Britain," much less why any such body should presume to function without any constitutional right or authority from the Congress. We are, therefore, glad that the A.I.C.C. Secretariat has taken an early opportunity to declare that neither Mr. Kumaria nor "the Indian National Congress of Great Britain" was entitled to act as if it was an organisation affiliated to, or in any way connected with, the Congress. We welcome this timely repudiation and hope that our fellow-countrymen in England will refrain, even with the best of intentions, from using the name of the Congress without due and formal authorisation.

THE CONTRAST.

According to the final official statement on the working of the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol, Japan exported to India in 1934 much less cotton cloth than the permissible quota under tin Protocol, but imported a great deal more of Indian cotton than the stipulated quota. The situation is thus quite gratifying, and it may be noted that Japan is not at all fussy about her larger imports of Indian cotton. This is in striking contrast with the ways of Lancashire, which talks so much about the slightly larger purchases of Indian cotton, but studiously refuses to bind itself to purchase a definite quota. It is gross injustice that Britain, while accepting no obligation to buy more cotton, imposes upon India preference to her textiles over non-British products.

ANTI-CONGRESS MOVE.

At a meeting of some Hindu leaders of Calcutta, Mr. S. N. Mullick, ex-member of the India Council, who had convened the meeting, remarked that it was a national calamity that the Bengal Hindus were not united, and that now at least they should harness their forces in the service of the motherland. As Mr. Mullick talks of national calamity and national service and values united action, we have to ask him why he confines his attempts at united action to Hindus only. Isolating the Hindus or forming any party on communal line, is no national service, but is itself a national calamity, particularly because such a move is calculated, if it is not intended, to oppose the non-communal policy of the Congress. We wonder, if Sir P.C. Ray, who was present at the meeting, countenances such a move.

FAVOURITISM TO EUROPEANS.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has justly protested against the undue representation given to European commerce by the Bombay Delimitation Committee and Government and against the glaring injustice done to the mofussil commercial and industrial interests, which are scattered in the Presidency, in not giving them any seat at all. When the Indian merchants' Chamber suggested to the Hammond Committee in Bombay on Monday that the two seats given to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were sufficient for the European business interests and that the seat given to the Bombay Trades' Association, also a European body, should, in justice, be transferred to the under-represented Indian business interests, Sir Laurie Hammond said that it was not possible for the Committee to entertain the suggestion as the issue had already been decided by the Government of India Act. But the Act, while it reserves three seats for Europeans, does not earmark for them any of the seven seats reserved for commerce and industry. The Indian Chambers of Commerce should consider this point thoroughly.

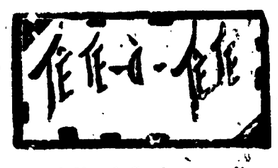
High Court Appointments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is not a curious that in the recent appointments in the Bombay High Court and within these two years there have been no less than five such appointments, not a single Hindu has been selected. Is it due to the fact that, inspite of their preponderance in the Bar, from which selections are now being made, there are not persons with superior ability for the posts, or is it that Hindus with ability do not desire to be selected? The latter does not appear to be the case, because if other persons of ability covet the posts which carry handsome salaries, there is no reason why Hindus of ability should shun them.

Or is it that the claims of Hindus are not properly pressed or presented?—Yours, etc.,

CURIOUS.



Eve of Naval Conference situation:—

America is adamant in opposing Japan.

Japan is adamant in opposing Britain and America.

Britain is adamant in encouraging Germany and supporting herself.

France is adamant in opposing Britain, Germany and Italy.

Italy is adamant in going her own way.

Russia is adamant in carefully watching Germany, Britain, America and Japan.

And ALL are adamant in heading towards Inferno.

* * * *

Complete accord was reached in the Hoare-Laval conversations and M. Laval has declared that "both were satisfied with the results."

Sounds as if it's now time for Abyssinia to start saying her prayers.

* * * *

General approval, we are told, was accorded in the House of Commons and is reflected in British papers, of the double line of policy steadily and consistently pursued by Sir Samuel Hoare towards Italy.

They are all true to type, these Britishers just as double-deal—"dualism" itself is.

* * * *

Bori Bunder Minor, writing about the recent Convocation Addresses, refers to most of them as "out of the common run of discourses usually chosen for such occasions."

But the trouble is that having got out of the common run they seem to have fallen all in the same uncommon rut.

* * * *

Under the impact of modern science and industry, said Mr. Jayakar, attitudes and institutions are fast giving way. "A large quantity of wreckage," he added, "is the result which intellectually it will be the duty of the Universities to clear up."

Evidently Mr. Jayakar is no believer in the principle of self-help. Can't the "wreckage" clear itself away?

* * * *

The Indian system of education, he said, resembles a ladder. Which leads to nowhere—except sometimes to a dark and empty attic?

* * * *

Italy denies that that American hospital at Dessie or Gondar was bombed.

We quite accept this denial. As a matter of fact what was bombed was "enemy concentrations" of sick and wounded soldiers complete with Doctors, Nurses medicines etc.

* * * *

It is also urged that the use of incendiary bombs was a reprisal for the use by Abyssinians of dum-dum bullets.

It is something that Italy does admit using incendiary bombs.

And, by the way, what was it that Germany said to justify submarine activities against mercantile shipping?

* * * *

A joke attributed to Mussolini brought Il Duce 15 shillings from an American editor. The Italian dictator has acknowledged the authorship of the joke but refused the remuneration.

That was probably because it wasn't a cruel practical joke. Otherwise he would have got the victim himself as its remuneration with the judges highly commending his prowess in the bargain.

* * * *

King Zog of Albania is making efforts 'a la' Ataturk to induce women of his country to discard the purdah.

This is indeed most admirable. But King Zog should also make efforts to rescue Albania from Italy's harem. First things first 'a la' Ataturk.

* * * *

Maccabeus, the early Jewish historian, records the following examples of sanctions applied in the days of the Roman Empire—"If there come first any war upon the Romans....the people of the Jews shall help them.....Neither shall they give anything to them that make war upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons money, or ships."

That at any rate explains Herr Hitler's attitude.

NEW FRANCO-BRITISH OFFER TO ITALY

Large Slice Of Land For Colonisation

POWERS' PEACE TERMS TO 'IL DUCE'

In Return To Cession Of Territory Ethiopia Offered Access To Sea

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Dec. 9.

"Pertinax" in "Echo de Paris" declares that the Franco-British peace proposals greatly exceed what Sir Samuel Hoare was prepared to concede when he came to Paris and opines that there would be a stormy session at Geneva, for the member States exposed to aggression would doubtless protest against the prize given to Italy despite Article X.

Other papers insist that reports of the alleged terms are merely speculative.

PARTITION OF ETHIOPIA

PARIS: Dec. 9.

The Franco-British Peace Plan proposes cession to Italy of double the amount of territory previously suggested, according to a well-informed source.

Italy will get the whole of the Tigre Province with the exception of the City of Aksum, also Ogaden and the Danakil country with sufficient land to support 1,500,000 colonists.

Abyssinia would be offered the port of Assab with a corridor to the sea, but in the event of Italy refusing to cede Assab, the British are still willing to surrender Zeila port.

In regard to the Amharic provinces the Emperor will be requested to send to the League of Nations a demand for protection, which will be exercised by technical counsellors, including Italians.

The proposals will be sent to London where they will doubtless be accepted, then sent to Rome and Addis Ababa, and the Duce will be asked to reply before December 12.—Reuter.

DR. GRIFFITH EVANS DEAD

Pioneer Scientist Who Laid Foundation Of Modern Veterinary Practice

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Death has occurred of the centenarian and pioneer scientist, Dr. Griffith Evans, whose researches did much to lay the foundations of Modern veterinary practice. During his veterinary work in the Indian Army half a century ago, he made immensely valuable discoveries for the treatment of sleeping sickness, Tetanus and other infectious diseases.

ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN BUCHAREST

BUCHAREST, Dec. 9.

Several were injured and 130 persons arrested in the anti Jewish riots near the Law Courts on the occasion of the election of the Bar Council. Trouble rose owing to movements to limit the proportion of Jewish barristers to 5 per cent. which is the proportion of Jews to the whole population, while presently 15 per cent. of the barristers are Jews.

Young barristers who joined the rowdies tried to prevent pro-Jews voting.

Following the announcement that anti-Jewish group won the election, there was fresh rioting in the evening.—Reuter.

Her Highness the Maharani Holkar performed the opening ceremony of the Fine Arts Exhibition, being held in the Town Hall under the auspices of the Fine Arts Academy of Indore.

CAIRO RIOTS LEAVE TRAIL OF DESTRUCTION

CAIRO, Dec. 8.

The rioting has left a trail of destruction in the shape of felled trees, smashed street lamps, disabled buses and burnt out tramcars. The authorities are taking drastic measures to deal with any further rioting and the Minister of Interior announces that all forbidden demonstrations will in future be suppressed by firearms if necessary, in order to safeguard life and property.

ACTS OF SABOTAGE AT DEVONPORT

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Two very disturbing incidents at Devonport Dockyard are understood to be engaging the attention of Admiralty officials and Scotland Yard.

Several hundred pounds of damage was done to the battleship "Royal Oak" which was being refitted at Devonport when there was a failure of the electric system caused by a short circuit which could not be discovered. Three days' search at last revealed that a sailpin, one-eighth inch in diameter had pierced through a two-inch cable connecting the control tower of the battleship and the Dockyard power station the head of the pin being sawn off and a lead cover cable being replaced.

The trouble in the big submarine "Oberon" is also electrical. It was found during a sea test after the repairs that the commutator had been tampered with. Both the cases are believed to be acts of sabotage.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN 'VARSITY

Osmania Students' Discontent Spreads To Other Unions

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 9.

Unrest which has been continuing among the Osmania University Students has been further augmented by a prohibitive order of Dr. Mackenzie, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, against the convening of a public meeting of students which the resigned Cabinet of the Union wanted to hold in order to reconsider the resignation.

Yesterday the resigned Cabinet, however, read the final decision to the students, before sending it to the Pro-Vice-Chancellor to the effect that their decision holds good.

It is understood that officials of the subsidiary Unions of Economics and Urdu have tendered resignations. Other bodies are expected to follow suit.

General strike may be declared.

Benda Raid Case Appeal

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

Arguments in the Benda raid case appeal commenced to-day in the Judicial Commissioner's court before a Bench consisting of Messrs. F. L. Grille and M. B. Niyogi.

Mr. V. L. Sheorey, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the accused while Mr. Vivian Bose, Government Advocate, and Mr. V. R. Sen appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Sheorey's arguments had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 6.)

create deadlocks in the way that the Congress proposes to do. It is, therefore, futile to talk of coalitions especially in the sense of forming coalition ministries

Question of Office.

If things are viewed in this light, there is no reason why the Congress should not accept offices wherever it is possible to do so. There can also be no danger in its so doing. They would form their own Ministries pledged to the above policy. They would capture power to the utmost so much so that the Governor would find it impossible to carry on, consistently with his extraordinary powers. If the Governor dismisses the ministry and suspends the Constitution or has recourse to emergency powers, it would be a triumph for the Congress, because the real nature of the Reforms will be exposed to the public.

The Government knows this and hence there is just a possibility—as the report goes—of the Government, changing its policy towards the Congress and making a serious attempt to placate it so as to have a fair trial for the New Constitution. The Congress can only co-operate if and when it is satisfied that thereby the country's path towards Swaraj is facilitated.

A Britisher is shrewd enough to yield if he knows that things are getting beyond his control and that to withhold real reforms any longer would mean a sure disaster to his interests. The Congress will precipitate such a crisis and make it impossible for Britain to ignore India's lawful claims.

Butler Parades Indian Reforms In Naval Conference

(Continued from page 1.)

mitting reduction in the total tonnages but also in adding to the general sense of world security.

U. S. ATTITUDE.

Mr. Norman Davis explained the United States' attitude by reading the Letter of Instruction which President Roosevelt had addressed him fourteen months ago in which President Roosevelt had instructed the American delegation to seek substantial reduction in armaments as permitted by the Washington and London treaties. President Roosevelt had said the abandonment of those treaties would throw the principle of relative security wholly out of balance. President Roosevelt had suggested the total tonnage reduction of twenty per cent below the existing treaty tonnage; if that was impossible, lesser reduction, fifteen, ten or five per cent, declaring that the United States must adhere to the high purpose of progressive reduction.

President Roosevelt had strongly emphasised the disapproval of any treaty calling for larger navies and stated that Britain, Japan, the United States, which were the principal Naval Powers, had nothing to fear from one another and they could not escape responsibilities for world peace and recovery.

After reading the letter Mr. Davis said that although the situation had undergone considerable modification since the letter had been written, it still exoressed what the United States would like to see accomplished. Their task now was to make an arnaments race unnecessary.

Mr. Davis emphatically declared that the United States would not take the initiative in naval competition. "We want no naval increase. We want limitation and reduction. Our present building programme which is essentially one of replacement is consistent with that desire. Under the present plans strengths allotted to us by the London Treaty as at end of 1936 will not be attained until 1942. We do not wish to exceed those Treaty limits. The United States is emerging from severe depression. She is anxious to devote her energies and material resources to building up of the country.

Mr. Davis pledged America's full co-operation to find a mutually beneficial solution.

JAPAN WANTS COMMON LIMITS

Admiral Nagano said Japan desired to achieve a just and fair agreement securing for each country adequate national defence reducing burdens upon the peoples and contributing to the advancement of peace and goodwill between the nations.

The new naval treaty should in the view of the Japanese Government be based upon the fundamental idea of a common limit to naval armaments, to be fixed as low as possible; simultaneously offensive forces must be drastically reduced and ample defensive forces provided in order to produce a substantial measure of disarmament.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. R. A. Butler said "It affords me the greatest gratification to interpret India's keen abiding interest in the reduction and limitation of naval armaments. It is true that India does not herself possess large type-ships, but that does not lessen her interest or desire to co-operate in securing the objects of the Conference."

On behalf of India he associated himself wholeheartedly with the aims of the British Government and trusted that India's contribution would not be unworthy of her ancient traditions. Although India possesses no imposing battle fleet, she has a long and not inglorious history dating as early as the seventeenth century. India's navy it is traditional played a prominent part in preserving peace on the high seas. Formerly it was frequently engaged in countering slave-traders and was mainly responsible for the suppression of piracy in the Eastern waters. Her long tradition in constructive pioneer achievements of navy in peace made India particularly sympathetic to the ideas of disarmament and therefore she supported earnestly the policy of Britain. Though India's ships were small, her ideals were large. Since the London Naval Conference just as India received a great constitutional advance, so too her navy received an advance in status. Hers was no longer the "Royal Indian Marine" as was in 1930 but had been re-designated with the approval of the King Emperor as the "Royal Indian Navy." Receiving these new adjuncts to nationhood, India realised her additional responsibilities in the Comity of Nations and was anxious to fully play her part.

Mr. Bruce of Australia declared that failure of Conference "might plunge us back into depths of economic depression which to-day we are happily seeing the first signs of recovery." Like Britain Australia wanted to see the principles of the Washington and London Treaties prolonged.

Mr. Massey, Canada, extolled the merits of Washington and London Conferences and hoped that the present Conference would extend and confirm the application of those principles and thereby make its own contribution to international peace and goodwill.

Mr. Dulanty, Irish Free State, declared that the problem of naval limitation was not one wherein the Free State could claim particular interest or to the solution of which she can bring effective contributions but it would be her aim to facilitate to the utmost the deliberations of the Conference.

Mr. Parr, New Zealand, admitted that the Conference was meeting in far from favourable circumstances "but that only means the challenge to see that we do not fail is all greater."

Mr. Tewater, South Africa, also alluded to the deterioration of international relationships as expressed by the world-wide clamour for increase in armaments. South Africa earnestly entreated the Great Powers to pause and take stock in direction wherein the current events and forces were compelling them.

M. Corbin, France, pointed out that the discussions would have to take account of the obligations of France resulting in her responsibilities in covering her exceptionally long seaboard. As regards the qualitative aspect, the Washington and London treaties had fortunate results inasmuch as they assisted in preventing the race in armaments. This was the reason why France favoured drastic limitations and even large reductions in the maximum tonnage and gun calibres. From the quantitative view-point events had shown that the problem was much more complicated.

Sgr. Grandi, Italy, declared it difficult to lay down a rigid solution or a long period of time. "It may be necessary to proceed gradually with the study of solutions devised to keep pace with the new problems so as to render naval limitations acceptable. Italy upheld reductions in armaments.

Sir Samuel Hoare was elected president of the conference Viscount Monsell Vice-President. Mr. Adrian Holman was elected Secretary General. Lord Monsell took the chair after Mr. Baldwin's departure. The Conference adjourned at 11-43.

The Committee of the whole Conference is meeting to-morrow morning.

ONE PER CENT. RELIEF TO CITY TAX-PAYERS?

Standing Committee Recommends Reduction In General Tax For 1936-37

Property holders will learn with great relief that a reduction of one per cent. in the General Tax was proposed to be made by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation at their meeting held on Monday afternoon.

The Standing Committee were meeting day by day for the past few days to consider the budget estimates for 1936-1937 as presented by the Municipal Commissioner. The Standing Committee concluded their deliberations on Monday and finally adjusted the budget estimates by recommending to the Municipal Corporation a reduction in the General Tax of one per cent. which will amount to nearly Rs. 11 lacs. They also recommended restoration of the cut in the salaries of the municipal employees which will absorb another sum of Rs. 1,08,000.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala moved a reduction of half a per cent. in the General Tax which was seconded by Mr. Govindlal Shivlal. Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved an amendment to reduce it by one per cent. which was seconded by Prof. S. R. Davar. Mr. Goregaoker's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

THE REVISED BUDGET.

The revised budget stands as follows:—

	Rs.
Opening balance for 1936-37	17,35,000
Sale proceeds transferred to revenue	4,00,000
Total Rs.	21,35,000
	Rs.
Reduction in City Improvement Trust Contribution	1,28,000
Decrease in expenditure	2,50,000
Total decrease Rs.	3,78,000
	Rs.
Commissioner's estimate of income	3,17,46,000
On account of sale proceeds	6,66,000
Total estimated income Rs.	3,24,12,000
	Rs.
Commissioner's estimated expenditure	3,23,41,000
Decrease in expenditure	3,78,000
Total estimated expenditure Rs.	3,17,63,000
Estimated surplus cash balance Rs.	27,54,000

Out of the above amount of Rs. 27,54,000, a sum of Rs. 11 lacs will go towards the reduction of one per cent. General Tax and Rs. 1,08,000 towards the restoration of the cut in the salaries of the municipal employees, leaving a balance of about Rs. 15,00,000.

It will be recalled that the General Tax was increased by one per cent. last year owing to the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality and the cut in the salaries was made four years ago to meet the deficit budget.

DISALLOWED QUESTIONS.

After the Standing Committee's meeting, the Municipal Corporation met and disposed of routine business sent by the Standing Committee.

At the outset however Dr. G. V. Deshmukh raised an interesting point of order regarding the privilege of a councillor. It appears Dr. Deshmukh had sent to the Secretary some questions for enquiry and reply during the interpellation time. The Mayor disallowed the questions and therefore, they were not published and circulated among the councillors.

Dr. Deshmukh raised a point of order and enquired as to how the questions were not published and circulated. The Mayor ruled that since the questions were disallowed, they were not published and circulated but he ruled that in future disallowed questions would be published and circulated.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT PROBLEM

The Advisory and Technical Committee of the League of Nations for Communications and Transit considered among other subjects, at its 19th session, which has just concluded, the question of ratification and enforcement of the new Conventions on Goods and Passenger Transport drafted at Rome in 1933; the report of M. Henri Bouche on the economics of air transport in Europe; the question of concluding the agreement relating to customs and liquid fuel used by air transport; the question of shipping and uniform system of coastal buoyage; signalling at level crossings; the importance of light signalling for controlling road traffic; the question of competition in which various methods of transport are at present involved; and certain matters relating to tourist traffic.

The report prepared by the special Committee appointed with a view to secure an effective international system of signalling at level crossings, having been studied, the Committee decided to forward it to the Council asking that Governments might be consulted as to whether the proposed programme might usefully serve as the basis for an international convention.

ROAD TRAFFIC.

The Committee emphasised the importance of light-signalling especially as regards the exact meaning of the red, yellow and green lights, and of the two new signals for prohibiting overtaking and the use of klaxons. It asked the Secretary-General of the League to draw the attention of European Governments, Parties to the 1926 Convention, to the necessity of observing more strictly the provisions of Arts. 3 and 5 of the Convention and of Annex C as to the nature, place and illumination of the distinctive nationality mark. The Chairman was also asked to set up a small committee to propose a uniform scheme of preparing statistics of road accidents.

In view of the ruinous competition in which various methods of transport at present involved, the Secretariat was instructed to make enquiries from Governments and collect the necessary information, confining itself for the moment to transport by railway, road and inland waterway.

His Majesty the King granted an audience to Sir Walter Lawrence at Buckingham Palace.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

AS OFFICER DONAVAN WATCHES FROM A WINDOW IN SCOTLAND YARD--
INSPECTOR WADE'S GOING OVER TO HER CAR-- I GUESS IT NEEDS FIXING-
I THOUGHT YOU SAID YOUR CHAUFFEUR WAS HERE, MADAM-
YOUR MISTAKE, WADE!-
NOW, INSPECTOR, YOU AN' ME ARE LEAVING TOWN!
GENERAL ALARM!- A BLACK SEDAN-- HEADING WEST!- DON'T SHOOT, BUT STOP IT!

Distribution Of Labour Seats

NEW PROPOSAL BEFORE HAMMOND COMMITTEE

Madras Knight Suggests Disenfranchisement Of Graduates

The Indian Delimitation Committee sitting in public session on Monday, were able to have concrete proposals evolved for their consideration, regarding the representation of Labour in the Provincial Legislative Assembly under the new Constitution.

The most important evidence came from Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, who arrived in Bombay, to join the Textile Tariff Board.

While the Bombay Provincial Dslimitation Committee favoured the enfranchisement of University graduates of five years standing, for the University constituency and while Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, went a step further and advocated franchise for graduates of three years standing, it was left to Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar to recommend to the Hammond Committee to completely disfranchise the registered graduate for the purpose of electing a candidate to the Provincial Legislature from the University Constituency, which, in his opinion should send members elected by the Senate or Academic Council of the University.

WOMEN'S DEMAND.

The Hammond Committee also received a suggestion from a delegation led by Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabjee, for the allocation of one woman's seat to the Thana Constituency taking it out from the Satara constituency.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The question of franchise qualifications regarding the commerce constituencies, loomed large, before the Hammond Committee on the Delimitation of Constituencies under the new reforms, which commenced its public sittings at the Bombay Legislative Council Hall.

The Committee consisted of Sir Laurie Hammond, Chairman, Mr. Justice Mutha Venkata Subbarao, and Khan Bahadur Justice Sheikh Mahomed Din, with Mr. J. G. Laithwaite as Secretary.

Two representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Abercrombie, and Mr. W. G. Lely, submitted their written memorandum before the Committee, regarding adequate representation of Europeans as under the Communal Award.

Sir Laurie was concerned with enquiring from the witnesses as to a suitable basis for enfranchising those returning candidates from the Commerce constituencies.

Sir Laurie proposed that in provinces where no Chambers of Commerce existed, it would be required that a Joint Stock Company should have a paid-up capital of one lakh of rupees, or in case of private firms or individuals or partnerships, they should be assessed over an income of Rs. 10,000, per year on an average of three years.

Sir John giving his personal views replied that such a qualification would cover most members of the Chamber of Commerce, but there would be some, who might not have these qualifications.

RULES FOR ELECTIONS.

The Commerce Chamber representatives discussed also the framing of rules for elections, the residential qualifications in case of Europeans and representation of Europeans on the Legislative Council.

The next witness, Mr. Stronach, representative of the Bombay Trades Association, was examined chiefly on the question of franchise for those voting in the Commerce constituencies.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PLEA.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber sent its representatives, Mr. Manu Subedar, President; Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Chamber's representative in the Legislative Council and Mr. J.K. Mehta, Secretary.

The Chief contention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was that they were entitled to more than one seat, and that the second seat should be taken away from the Bombay Trades' Association and given to them.

Sir Laurie pointed out that it was not possible for the Committee to entertain this request, as the issue was decided already by the Government of India Act.

INEQUALITY STRESSED.

Khan Bahadur Justice Mahomed Din, enquired how the Indian Merchants' Chamber benefited by disfranchising the B. T. Association. That seat naturally went to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Manu Subedar replied that by giving three seats to the Bombay Chamber, the inequality of representation between Indian and European interests was only stressed.

At this stage the Committee rose for lunch.

A memorandum was also submitted by the I. M. Chamber.

The Hammond Committee resuming after lunch, heard the evidence of Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who as a member of the Lothian Committee had previously considered the franchise problems. Witness favoured single-member constituencies and alternatively recommended cumulative voting system to be adopted for multi-member constituencies. Stating that special interests mainly needed functional representation, he said that attention should be paid to the quality of representation and not the quantity of votes behind such interests.

Regarding commercial interests he was of the opinion, that structure of the commercial organisation should be kept intact, only central organisations finding representation.

UNIVERSITY FRANCHISE.

Regarding the University constituency, Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar traced the nature of representation the Universities had under the Minto-Morley reforms and the Southborough Committee proposals. The Joint Parliamentary Committee apparently carried away by the notions of parliamentary representation of English University made the present alteration. In Great Britain, he considered, University representation was an anomaly which did not fit in with the scheme of territorial constituencies and the Labour Party favoured abolition of University seats. He suggested that in the provinces, where there were more than one university, the Senates and the Academic Councils should elect a representative together.

NO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabjee, Mrs. Wilkie Brown and Lady Ramabai Pradhan then tendered evidence. Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabjee first reiterated the objections of women against special representation. Mr. Justice Mutha Venkata Subbarao and Khan Bahadur Sheikh Din Mahomed pointed out that by special representation women had the additional advantage of not only contesting in a general constituency, if they could, but also having their interests safeguarded.

Mrs. Tyabjee then pointed out that Bombay Presidency Women's Council desired that two of the reserved seats be allotted to the Bombay City constituency, or in the alternative, one seat to be in the city, as already proposed by the Government and the other seat to be taken out from the Satara constituency and be allotted to the Thana District. According to the new proposal, women's seats will be now reserved in Bombay City, Thana District, Poona City, Ahmedabad City, and Dharwar District.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

The Delimitation Committee then proceeded to hear the representations of Mr. J. F. Gennings, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay Government, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, and Rao Bahadur R. B. Asavle.

The Committee considered seriously the question of creating special Labour constituencies in addition to the Trade Union constituencies. The three representatives were unanimous in their support of creating trade union constituencies exclusively, as they felt that the Trade Union movement would receive an impetus by recognising the unions as constituencies. Mr. Gennings expressed the opinion that the workers who had taken the trouble to organise must find that they were benefited thereby. It was essential that the worker must have a direct and effective voice in electing his representative. He felt that the Trade Union movement was bound to progress and it had already found a footing in the country. Whatever be their present position, these unions, it must be realised, were intended to serve the best interests of labour and as such deserved full consideration at the hands of the Committee.

CORPORATION EXAMPLE.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale said that out of 245,000 textile workers in the presidency, nearly 30,000 were members of the Trade Unions, thus representing 12.3 per cent., of the textile labour. For functional representation in the Provincial Assembly, this percentage compared favourably, with the present 2.8 per cent, representation in the existing provincial legislatures, and the 18 per cent enfranchisement under the new constitution. Mr. Bakhale cited the case of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to which four representatives were returned through electoral colleges. If this was good in the case of the Corporation, the same was good for the province.

Mr. Justice Subbarao asked, as to where a special Labour constituency could be created in the province. Mr. Gennings proposed Sholapur constituency.

Six other constituencies for returning labour candidates through the Trade Unions were suggested. They were: 1 seat from Textile Labour Unions, (Bombay city and Suburbs), 1 seat for Gujerat Textile Labour Unions, two seats for Railwaymen excluding the Port Trust Railway, one seat for the Seamen, Dockworkers and Port Trust Railway, 1 seat for the General Trade Unions in Bombay.

The Committee also considered the advisability of creating a special labour constituency for the city, in the place of the general Trade Unions constituency, but it was pointed out that Bombay City had 17 general Trade Unions, including important organisations like the Tramway Workers' Union.

(continued from column 7)

in India.

We should therefore strongly urge upon the Sind Cricket Association to see that the claims of Harris and Abdul Aziz are not lightly passed over in future by the powers-that-be who are responsible for All-India fixtures.—Yours etc.,

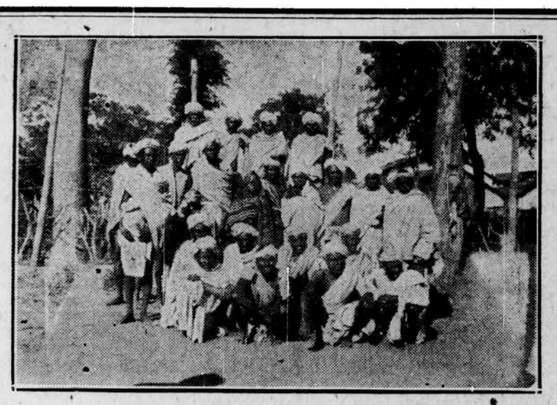
A SPORTSMAN.

Karachi,
November, 29, 1935.

To-day's Representations Before Hammond Committee

The Indian Delimitation Committee resuming its sittings today (Tuesday), in the Bombay Legislative Council Hall, will hear the representations from the following:

The Bombay Millowners' Association, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Harijan Sevak Sangh and Indian Christians.



A group of Nasirpur (Dohad) peasants who have raised a cry against the heavy land-rent of their Zemindar.

BRIGHT MUSICAL PLAY AT OPERA HOUSE

"Naughty Sybil" Staged By St. Teresa's School Pupils Delights Crowded House

An appreciative audience thoroughly enjoyed the musical play "Naughty Sybil" staged by the boys and girls of St. Teresa's High School yesterday evening at the Royal Opera House. The performance which was in aid of the school will be repeated at 6-30 today (Tuesday) and on Thursday.

In the interval Father Remedeos, Principal of the School, thanked Sir Mahomed Yusuf who presided for his interest in the school

THE MUSIC.

St. Teresa's School has earned a reputation for presenting every year a fine musical play that, for sheer entertainment, would beat many a professional show, and those who had seen their previous performances like "The Arcadians," "San Toy," "The Geisha," "The Singhalese" and "The Mikado" looked forward to an enjoyable treat last evening, and they were not disappointed. And the credit for the success goes to Mr. J. P. da Costa and Mrs. H. Flanders who were responsible for the production. The music was indeed the best part of the show, with as many as dozen songs, some of which were composed by Mr. da Costa, rendered by a well trained chorus of over a hundred performers.

THE PLOT.

The "locale" of the play is Czarist Russia and the plot unfolds with a gripping interest as Sybil Renaud, an opera singer, finds herself involved in amusing complications, as she plans a secret elopement with Lt. Paul Petrov, a captain of the Royal Guards, who has deserted his regiment to follow her. Unexpected developments forces Sybil to masquerade as the Grand Duchess Anna Pavlova and, as the deception falls through, she is saved from the consequences by the generosity of the real Duchess who arrives in the nick of time, and is happily united with her lover who is similarly saved from Syberia or death—the punishment for deserting his regiment.

ACTING HONOURS.

The acting honours are easily carried off by Miss Bertha Misquitta who, in the title role of Sybil, displays her versatile gifts in her acting and singing. Hubert da Costa's comic role of Mons-Charles Poire, Sybil's impressario, gave the audience many a hearty laugh, and his "dunk scene" and comic song "I dream of that happy land" were the highlights of the show, earning a well deserved "encore". Another delightful performance was contributed by Soli Nariman as the Governor of Bomsk.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6).

mosphere is disturbed by the trials, just commencing for the Marseilles murders of just over a year ago. These political trials are not always dependable for pointing the direction of the political breeze; but they serve to show the pulse of nations when the patriotic fever is very high. The Greek King is, in contrast, showing a better taste and sounder judgment by offering amnesties and holding out olive branches to all his erstwhile political opponents. It is a sign of wisdom, which is not alien to the House of Glucksburg, but which is utterly incompatible with the traditional idea of kingship. That is why, perhaps, the head of the Hapsburgs still stagnates in exile, in spite of a warmly Royalist Government in Austria.

A solution is reported to have been arrived at, satisfactory to all parties, as regards the incipient upheaval in North China. Two provinces are to be made into Autonomous States or regions, with the consent of the Nanking Government, and the acquiescence of Japanese authorities. It is impossible to say, in the absence of more informed news, whether this is only a Hobson's choice for Nanking, or represents a real effort at conciliation and compromise among the political parties and interests that distract China. But this much is certain,—no such arrangement would be eternal.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Abolish The Caste System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha has done a signal service by its recent resolution urging abolition of the caste system. The evils of caste system are now so patent that the system is losing its hold among the cultured Hindus while solidarity is the crying need of the nation. Things that have got the slightest disintegrating influence are to be totally discarded. The Hindu religion has proved itself quite capable of assimilating all reforms as its evolution reveals, it would not, therefore, be too optimistic to say that the adoption of the Bombay resolution at the Mahasabha session would go a long way in easing the situation arising from the Yeola Conference or the like. The Hindu Mahasabha is truly representative and healthy results will follow if all the delegates muster strong to carry out the Bombay resolution. Momentous as the session this year is; its achievement will be determining not by the number of its resolutions but by the active spirit of all those who ardently want the Hindu religion to withstand the invidious attacks of the other Rival Religions.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. KANTHI.
R. T. LELE.

Sind's Defeat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There can be no excuse for the crushing defeat that Sind sustained at the hands of Australian tourists. Sind batting proved a dismal failure. With the exception of Naomal, and to a certain extent Abdul Aziz and Dipchand, none of the Sind batsmen could face Australian bowling with any semblance of confidence. This does not mean that Australian bowling was unplayable. Far from it. None of their bowlers except Oxenham was impressive. Sind batsmen have piled up huge scores before this against much superior bowling. Their failure in both innings is therefore, unaccountable. They appeared like a speaker facing an audience for the first time. None of them could shake off the fright that usually shakes them in its grip, whenever any touring side comes to Karachi. There is an important lesson that we can learn from the miserable failure of our batsmen Unless the Sind Cricket Association send out our cricketers to play in important matches or to participate in All-India-Tournaments, our batting strength will always remain an uncertainty. Having no opportunities to measure their strength with a formidable side throughout the year, our players crumple up like nine pins before even mediocre attack of any touring eleven. Our match against Mamdote alone stands out as a glorious exception.

As for our bowling it would be wrong to say that it lacked variety or sting. Harris bowled very well indeed. His bowling brought out the merited praise from Frank Tarrant that Harris was the best medium paced bowler that the Australians had so far met. It was on this account that he recommended Harris for consideration in All-India fixtures. But he bowled without luck. Time and again he would beat Australian batsmen to see that the ball missed its mark by just a fraction of an inch. Ibrahim also played his part well. But he has often bowled better than he did in this match.

As for our fielding it was patchy. It is safe to say that in spite of our batting debacle the ignominy of an innings defeat would have been averted if some of the catches had not been dropped. Bad fielding has always been the bane of local cricket, and it proves to be so once more. The only bright spot, and a brilliant one at that, was the superb wicket-keeping of Abdul Aziz. He gave a display of wicket-keeping which all will remember for many years to come. He claimed these victims in one innings, stumping all of them with lighting rapidity. So quick was he in his action, that his victims could hardly believe their eyes. He also came for special praise at the hands of F. Tarrant also of Ryder. It is really painful that with such a wonderful wicket-keeper in our midst, who dazzled spectators at the Roshanara Cricket Ground by his quick-silver wicket-keeping a few years before and carried away highest honours for brilliant work behind the wickets, the local association should not have done all it can to press the claims of Abdul Aziz for All-India consideration. It is not an exaggeration to say that to-day he is the best man behind the wickets

(continued in column 5)

W. I. A. A.

First Evening Gathering

OF
MEMBERS
AND THEIR
FRIENDS

AT THE

Taj Mahal Hotel

"MOORISH ROOM"

ON

THURSDAY, The 12th December at 7 p.m.

Special Reduced Charges For Drinks, Etc.

Those pains again

There is nothing more painful than the torments of the gout, the result of blood poisoning by uric acid. When toxines irritate the deeper layers of the skin they produce dermatoses: eczema, herpes, acne, psoriasis, erythema, sycosis. Arthritism is also the result of an alteration of the blood and everyone knows its numerous manifestations: varicose ulcers, phlebitis, piles, and the dreadful arterio-sclerosis. To overcome those dangerous diseases it is necessary to regenerate the blood. *Richelet's Blood Purifier* is at present the only true blood restorer, Under its powerful influence the pain is alleviated, the skin is cleansed, the veins and arteries become supple again, the sores and ulcers disappear without leaving any traces. *Richelet's Blood Purifier* is the triumph of the scientific medical chemistry of to-day. It always succeeds when others have failed.

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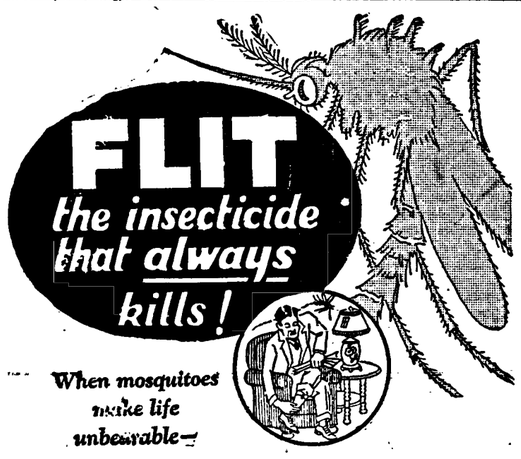

Don't rely on weak insecticides that fail to kill

If you are ever tempted to try a weak substitute for FLIT, ask yourself this question: are your comfort and health worth sacrificing for the sake of an insecticide that may not kill? Why take a chance when it probably means that mosquitoes will torture you from sun-down to dawn? For safety's sake, be sure you get FLIT. FLIT really *kills* insects—and they stay dead! FLIT spray does not stain. Always insist on getting the yellow tin with the soldier and black band. To guarantee you against fraudulent refilling, the FLIT tin is sealed for your protection.

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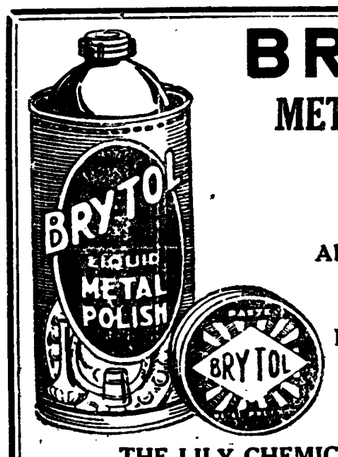

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Problem Of Cattle Stables In City

Commissioner Turns Down Proposal For Location In Dharavi Area And Special Committee Endorses His Decision

The Municipal Commissioner as well as the Special Committee, appointed by the Municipal Corporation, regarding the question of permitting the construction of new milch-cattle stables in the Dharavi Area, have brushed aside the suggestion to make Dharavi a centre of milch-cattle stables.

It will be recalled that on the 17th November, 1932, the Municipal Corporation passed a resolution to the effect that the construction of new milch-cattle stables, according to Municipal Bye-laws be permitted only in the Dharavi Area.

The Municipal Commissioner, in an exhaustive report, in which he traces the history of this question from 1920 opposes the proposition on several grounds and says:—

"Viewed from all points of view I venture to think that the proposal is retrograde, injurious to the health and sanitation of the City in general and Dharavi in particular, unfair to the property owners in the City, who would still be barred from erecting milch cattle stables on their land, and calculated to benefit only a few tannery owners at Dharavi, who may find themselves in a position to invest the necessary capital to convert their premises into stables. I, therefore, cannot support it.

Dr. A. J. Collaco and Mr. H. A. Lalji have appended minutes of dissent.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Kamruddin Kamalbeg, who was arrested on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 85, was placed before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and released on bail.

The accused is alleged to have represented that he was in a position to negotiate for the sale of a property belonging to one Hafis Mohomed, a tea shop-keeper. Later he turned up with a prospective buyer and took Rs. 85 to purchase the necessary stamps to be affixed to the document.

The three men went to some office where Kamruddin was going to complete the sale and after sometime the "broker" and the "buyer" disappeared.

On a search made by the Police the accused was arrested and released on bail.

On an application made by the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, a summons was issued to-day, against Miss Behroze J. M. Cursetjee to answer a charge of rash and negligent driving.

It was stated that Miss Cursetjee was driving a car No. X6990 along Esplanade Road on November 27 and when crossing the junction of Fuller Road and Esplanade Road collided with a hack victoria causing extensive damage to it.

There was a serious motor accident at Dadar during the week-end.

A motor car, travelling along Dadar Road from south to north at 2 30 on Sunday afternoon knocked down a 7-year-old boy near the Apollo Cinema and followed it up by knocking down a cyclist.

The boy received a fracture of the right thigh and several injuries on the neck. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital and operated upon, but his condition is stated to be very precarious. The cyclist, however, escaped with minor abrasions.

The driver of the car, Nomanbhai Yusufalli, a youth, and resident of a building in Abdul Rehman Street, was arrested by the Bholwada Police on charge of causing hurt by rash and negligent driving. He was later released on bail.

The bail period was extended at the Dadar Court to-day.

A policeman on duty with extraordinary intuition spotted a man standing on the road at about 10 p.m. yesterday who turned out to be the possessor of a gold wrist watch and Rs. 18 in cash, which he could not prove were his property.

The man, one Tricumlal Doulatram, was noticed moving about in an aimless manner along Kalbadevi Road. The constable watched him for a while and went up to the man to find out what was on his mind.

Instead of facing the constable, Tricumlal ran down the street and turned into some dark alley. The constable followed him and arrested him.

At the police station when he was searched a gold wrist watch and Rs. 18 were found in his possession. As he was unable to give any satisfactory explanation as to how he came to be in possession of the property, he was taken in custody.

At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day the Magistrate granted an extension of the period in remand.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The attempts of a Mahomedan to dispose of a rolled-gold watch, alleged to have been stolen from a passenger travelling by train at Thana, ended in his being arrested by the Bombay police on a charge of theft.

It was stated that Hussein Shawar approached a hotel-keeper at Chowpatty and tried to sell the watch to him. Learning from the man that the watch was stolen, the hotel-keeper informed the police.

Hussein was remanded to police custody till December 18 at the Girgaum Court to-day.

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of "Shock following severe burns due to deceased voluntarily pouring oil over herself with intent to commit suicide" was revealed by the Coroner's jury, at the Inquest held to-day, on the body of a Hindu woman Kashibai Maganlal, aged 32 years.

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Chief Justice at the High Court acquitted Gopalji Bhawanji Dave of forgery and criminal breach of trust on the jury unanimously finding him not-guilty, at the High Court session yesterday.

Mr. G.C. O'Gorman conducted the prosecution. Mr. C.H. Carden Noad instructed by Mr. Mohanlal Desai defended the accused.

Seamen Who Quitted Home Still Remain Out

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Secretary of the Seamen's Union writes:—

To-day is the 6th day of the strike of the inmates of the Indian Sailors' Home. The inmates went on strike as a protest against the highhandedness of the Superintendent of the Home who asked Mr. Abdul Rahman, a Seaman, to quit the home for no apparent reasons.

The inmates, 350 in number, who left the Home have been shivering on the footpaths since the strike began.

TWO SEA FATALITIES

BOMBAY, Monday.

The body of an unknown Hindu aged 65 years, was found floating in the sea at Arthur Bunder.

The body was taken charge of by the Police, who discovered no external signs of injury.

The body has been taken to the morgue and the inquest will be held later.

KILLED WHILE CROSSING RLY. LINES

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the early hours of this morning, a Brahmin aged about 27 years, was run over and killed by the 24 up Poona Passenger, near Sion Station.

Inquiries by the Railway Police reveals that the name of the deceased was Vasudeo Laxman Joshi, a Brahmin by caste.

It appears that he was residing at Sion where he had a tailoring shop.

It has been ascertained that he was run over and killed by the above train while he was crossing the railway lines on his way to his shop.

Deceased was identified by his relatives Pobi Jamadar Dhulia and Kashinath Laxman and were present at the Panchnama.

ANOTHER CORPSE ON SHORE.

BOMBAY, Monday.

Another dead body of an unknown Mahomedan of middle age was recovered from the seashore yesterday afternoon, in a highly decomposed condition.

The body has been removed to the morgue for medical examination

KIDNAPPING IN NORTH OF CITY

Police Trace Missing Children And Arrest Suspect

BOMBAY, Monday.

A Hindu, alleged to have been concerned in a number of kidnapping and theft cases in the northern part of the city, was arrested by the De Lisle Road Police on Saturday last.

Shanker Baboo was produced to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, at the Dadar Court, and remanded to Police custody till December 20.

Ratan Shivram, a mill-worker living in the De Lisle Road locality, had gone to work on Saturday morning, leaving his two children in his room. When he returned home, both of them were missing.

Enquiries were made in the neighbourhood and subsequently the children were traced to a place near a Hindu hotel at Dadabhoy Chawl, De Lisle Road. The ornaments which the children were wearing, were found to be missing. A passer-by spotted the accused some time after and Shankar was put under arrest.

The Police were also able to recover the stolen ornaments, which Shankar is alleged to have pledged with a Marwari. Further enquiries made by the Police reveal that the accused was involved in several other kidnapping and theft cases.

CORPSE HELD UP AT CEMETRY GATE

Doctor's Certificate Rouses Clerk's Suspicions

BOMBAY, Monday.

Yesterday towards midnight the dead body of a man named Narharee Bhaskar Wasudev, age about 55 years, residing at Revdanda (Kolaba) was taken to the New Queens Road Cemetry by his relations, for the purpose of cremation.

They came with a certificate from Dr. Joglekar, the Ag. House Surgeon of the Nair Hospital, to the effect that death was caused by fracture of the skull.

The suspicions of Mr. Gurao, the Cemetry clerk, were aroused, and he immediately informed the Police who had the body removed to the J. J. Hospital for medical examniation.

During the course of enquiries it has been ascertained that the deceased was a Landlord from Rewdanda, Dist. Kolaba, and that on the 1st of December last at about 3 p.m. he was assaulted by persons unknown with an axe sustaining injuries on the head, while he was asleep on a cot in front of his hut at Chehut Revdanda.

It was further ascertained that he received medical treatment at Revdanda and was brought to the Nair Hospital Bombay for further treatment. Deceased expired at 7 p.m. yesterday.

Widow's Story.

At the Inquest which was opened before the Coroner to-day Kamalabai, the wife of the deceased in giving evidence stated that her husband was an Electrical Engineer, and had land and property at the village of Chewol, Kolaba District.

Oun Sunday the 1st inst., witness left Chewol at 3 p.m. in the company of some friends. Her husband (deceased) was asleep at the time on a cot in front of the house. There was also a young servant named Shamji, washing clothes.

At 4 p.m the same evening, witness received information from her husband to come home. Witness went there and found deceased lying on the road, bleeding profusely, from the head. On being questioned deceased stated that he had been struck on the head and when he turned to look he received another blow. Deceased could not say who had assaulted him.

It was later discovered that Shamji had absconded on the same day.

It appears that Shamji was recently engaged in the employ of the deceased.

Further hearing of the inquest was adjourned till the 17th instant pending Police investigations.

FATAL FALL FROM TRAIN

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury on the body of a beggar, Motiji Sarjudeo, who was injured while detraining from a train at Borivli Station on Thursday last.

Information has been received at Karachi from Ratodero that the 'katcha' market of the place was totally destroyed by a fire blaze. The stores, kerosene oil depots and numerous stalls were gutted, causing Rs. 10,000 damage.

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No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Gianmini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

Victoria Driver Finds Missing Passengers In Police Station

A victoria driver, who was made to wait outside a building, in the Fort by three Anglo-Indian lads early this morning for his fare was surprised to find them later at the Palton Road Police Station, where he had gone to lodge a complaint of cheating against them.

It appears that Clifton Thomas Dee; Dudley James Biber and D. O. Nock engaged a victoria at Golpitha and drove to Khattau Buildings in the Fort. They alighted and went into the building instructing the driver to wait for his fare.

From 2 a.m. to 3 a.m. the driver kept his vigil till it suddenly dawned on him that he had been duped. Immediately he went to the Palton Road Police station to lodge his complaint.

The three lads, meanwhile, it is stated scaled the wall and jumped into a sweepers lane adjoining Khattau Buildings but were unlucky to have been spotted by a "Flying Squad" constable, who challenged the midnight prowlers.

Reunion In Station.

The lads took to their heels but were arrested and marched to the Palton Road Police station.

It was a rude shock for them to see the victoria Driver at the Police Station. The driver recognised the midnight revellers and the officer took them into custody.

To-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police applied for an extension of their remand in custody. The Magistrate ordered them to furnish bail in the sum of Rs. 15, in default to remain in custody for a fortnight.

Prof. Noguchi, the well-known Japanese poet, reached Allahabad on Sunday morning. His programme there includes two lectures on Japanese art, poetry and culture in the Allahabad University.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 17 POINTS DOWN

Tendency Easy Despite Bullish Bureau Report

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER VERY WEAK

Grains Firm But Jute And Rubber Steady

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

On Monday cross-rates were steady.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK.

New York cotton ruled weak despite bullish Bureau figures. Speculative buying was off-set by hedge-selling and liquidation. The closing tone was weak.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER WEAK.

London gold was quiet but silver was very weak.

GRAIN'S FIRM.

Wheat and linseed ruled firm. Jute and rubber were steady.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was rather quiet in the absence of speculative interest. Gilt-edged securities came under pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

	New York, Dec. 9.
Previous closing	11.58
To-day's opening	11.54
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.41
Difference	—.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

	Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Previous closing	6.42
To-day's opening	6.43
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.43
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 220-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 9.

Cotton was quiet but steady in the absence of any important buying with traders cautious prior to the Bureau Report. However the release of Government crop although considered bullish had little effect on prices which moved narrowly irregular with some sporadic buying by speculators otherwise there was nothing particularly interesting but the undertone kept steady.

Trading in March commenced at 11.54 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. Prices ease under lower Liverpool advices and scattered hedge selling but later slightly bullish Bureau figures caused some trade buying and covering under the influence of which March partially rallied to 11.56. Thereafter movements became rather narrow although the tone remained steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.41 with a decline of 17 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (11.77/11.77) 11.74/11.74
March (11.55/11.54) 11.54/11.53
May (11.47/11.45) 11.45/11.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American January (6.44) 6.46
American March (6.42) 6.44
Egyptian January (9.47) 9.53
Egyptian March (9.12) 9.17

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 9

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 228-12 and Rs. 222-8 at night. The rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 224 with New York futures about unchanged.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Dec. 9.
Previous closing	4.93
To-day's opening	4.93
To-day's closing	4.92 7/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Dec. 9.
Previous closing	4.92 11/16
To-day's opening	4.93
To-day's closing	4.92 15/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

	London, Dec. 9.
Previous closing	74.54
To-day's opening	74.65
To-day's closing	74.72
Difference	+.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 and then moved up to 4.93 1/16 subsequently easy to 4.92 15/16

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.65 and then advanced to 74.66 with a steadier tendency.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.72.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 9.

The market was uncertain.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/16d.	28 3/4d
Forward	28 13/16d.	28 3/8d.

LONDON GULD

London, Dec. 9.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 9

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 9.
3-30 p m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.62 3/4) 5.63 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 3/8
London on Milan (61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/13, 64/15 and 65/2. The market was fairly steady early in the day on some scattered buying but later prices fell sharply on London easier cables which indicated complete lack of confidence in the American buying policy causing considerable selling and liquidation. Prices closed easy at Rs. 62/9, 62/11 and 62/15

Gold opened quiet at Rs. 34/14/5, 34/14/3 and 34/13/9. The market was quiet and uninteresting with traders little disposed to enter into fresh commitments pending developments in France and closed steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/13/6.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Jutes ruled steady but receded as the session progressed and only moderate business was put through. Coals were unchanged with only limited turnover. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 102/3, three and a half per cent Government paper 96/9/6, three and a half per cent. loan 1947/50 105/15, five per cent loan 1945/55 119 small lot.

Banks.—Central 37/1. Imperial conty. 390/8. reserve 132/8.

Railways.—Arrah Sasaram Lt. 67, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Lt. 63, Darjeeling Himalayan 63/8, Hoshiarpur Doab 95/8.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpur ordy. 14/8.

Coals.—Bengal 276/8, Bhalgora 1/12, bokaro and ramgur 9/1, Katras Jherriah 20/8, New Beerbhoom 1/4, New Beerbhoom pref. 14/12.

Jutes:—Birla 14/10, Bally 201 small lot, Barnagore 144/8 small lot, Budge Budge 267 small lots, Champdany 166 small lot, Dalhousie 320, Fort, Gloster 531, Howrah 53/8, Hukumchand ordy 11/1, Hukumchand pref. 113, hastings pref. 119, India 339, Kamarhatty 537, Kanknarrah 445/8, lothian 248, Lothian pref 149 small lot, Nuddea 51, Orient 176 small lots.

Miscellaneous.—Ajmer elec. 12/10, Bengal telephone pref. 14/6, Dacca elec. 20, Arthur Butler ordy. 13/4, Burn and Co. ordy 283/8, Calcutta Ice Association 9/12, Indian wood products 23/10, Indo Burma petroleum pref 123/8, India paper pulp 186 ex div, Titaghur paper ordy 25/8, Titaghur paper defd. 11/3, India General Navigation ordy 100/8, South Bihar sugar pref. 133.

Teas.—Ethelbarrie 9/4, Tukvar 15/12.

Rubbers.—Jimah 1.61 cts, Kempas 1.90 cts., Tapah 1.87-1/2 cts.—(A. P.)

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with December unquoted and March at 69 1/2. Market was fairly active on improved buying with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 9.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.96 1/8. Prices steadied on some outside support and commission houses buying influenced by better argentine reports.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 9.

The rates at 3-30 p m were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£222 3/4 buyers £223 sellers. Very steady) £221 buyers £221 1/2 sellers. Barely steady.

Linseed (£17 3/8 buyers £17 7/16 sellers. Easy) £17 1/2 buyers £17 9/16 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/4) £40 1/4 to £40 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The following cable information was received at night from London:

"America bought. India, China and speculators sold. Market uncertain."

JUTE.

New crop December January (£20 9/16 sellers) £20 5/8 paid and value.

Dunlop December (£24) £24 1/4

Lightning December (£22) £22 1/4

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 paid and buyer) 6 5/16 paid and buyers.

January March (6 3 5 paid and buyer) 6 3/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay January December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 1/16 sellers) 12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata December (£9 15/16 sellers) £10 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

	Bombay, Dec. 9. Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 1 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 0 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 0 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec. 9. Rs a p.
Wheat January	4 9 5
Wheat May	4 9 0
Linseed May	7 0 3

The tone was quiet.

Three Arts Circle

Atya Begum has issued the following:—

The Three Arts, Three Festivals and Christmas, Idd and New Year Grand Fancy Dress Ball will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Saturday, 28th December, 1935, to inaugurate the fund Daraluloom Faculty of Arts and Learnings.

The Government of Bombay has been approached to allot a piece of land on the Backbay Reclamation grounds for this scheme.

Stock Exchange Lacking Fresh Incentive

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES AND FOREIGN BONDS DULL

Cotton And Silver Weak On General Selling

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Stock Exchange lacked fresh incentive gilt-edgeds and foreigners were dull. Internationals fluctuated on speculative buying.

In commodities, wheat was firm in sympathy with Argentine advices. Cotton rose on receipt of bullish United States bureau but reacted due to the feeling that prices were already high.

In base-metals, copper continued firmest in sympathy with United States' advice. Tin was firm on optimism and the statistical position of metals.

Silver cash and forward price fell 7/16 penny after longest delay in fixing owing to the shyness of American operators who only bought continually at the falling level while selling though no means enormous was fairly general.

In Exchanges the feeling of strength in franc was overdone and it caused weakening in franc and other gold currencies to-day but the market closed steady at lower levels.

Wall Street opened firm but was subject to profit-taking thereafter.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 5/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, November 29, £97 1/2
Monday, December 2, £97 1/2
Tuesday, December 3 £97 3/4 ex div
Wednesday, December 4, £97 3/4
Thursday, December 5, £97 3/4
Friday, December 6, £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 9.
3-30 p.m.

General business was quiet. The demand slackened in internationals after initial firmness. Giltedged securities were easier with a sagging tendency. Foreign bonds were dull and rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 3/4) £86 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £107 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/4) £117 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/8 £106 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116) £115 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 23-3

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 7/8

Musical Industries (27-3) 27-9

Princhin Johnson (43-3) 43/3

Imperial Chemical (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (114-6) 114-6

Realisation 1930 (£82 1/4) £81 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (39-0) 38-4 1/2

University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (34-0) 34-7 1/2

Cable Wires (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 151-3

P and O S N Company Dfd (18-6) 18-6

Distillers (98-6) 98-6

Bred and Dyers (10-9) 10-9

British Celanese (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3 ex div on Dec 12) 65-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (56-9) 56-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (20-9) 20-9

Inter Nickels (47 1/8) 48

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £105 1/2

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF COUNTERFEIT COINS

Case Withdrawn

At the High Court Sessions, Fazle Ahmed Rahimbux (40) was put up on Monday on charges of possessing counterfeit coins.

After the case had proceeded some time, Mr. S. G. Velinker, the prosecution counsel, withdrew the case with the court's permission.

The decision to drop the case was the result of the refusal of the Chief Justice to allow any evidence on three other charges connected with the offence of which the accused was acquitted at the last sessions by Mr. Justice Tyabji who, however, disagreed with the jury's verdict of "not guilty" on the present charge and ordered his re-trial for this one charge.

During arguments on Monday, it was stated that without the evidence which his lordship disallowed, the charge was not sustainable.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. S. Pandit with Mr. A. S. R. Chari for the accused.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 9.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 7/8) 99

3 1/2 per cent India (£97 3/4) £97 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

3 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£115 3/4) £116

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-53 (£106) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 3/4 £113 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of India Ceylon (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 29-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 7/8) £19 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-6) 65-0
Rand Mines (8 1/4) 8 1/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14) £14
Goodar New (£11) £11
Moddar New (72 6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£13 3/8) £13 1/4
Spring Mines Split Share (44-4 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3
Anglo Iranian (69-0) 69-4 1/2
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 81-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (30-7 1/2) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£28 3/4) £29

HUME HAIL SHARES

Great Western (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L M Ford (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£22 3/8) £22 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£133 1/4) £133 1/4
London Board of Stock (£109 1/4) £109 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 9.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 54 1/4) dol 55 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 7/8) dol 29 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 47 1/2) dol 48 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 111) unquoted.

Bhonsale Military School Dr. Moonje Collects Rs. 17,000

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. B. S. Moonje who arrived here three days ago is leaving to-night for Patna and Assam where he is to preside over a Provincial Hindu Conference to be held on 21st December.

Dr. Moonje told the Associated Press that during his short stay here he was able to secure substantial support for his scheme of the Bhonsale Military School.

Raja Dhanrajgir, says Dr. Moonje, has become a Patron by subscribing Rs. 10,000 and Mr. Vamanrao Naik of Hyderabad, (Deccan) has become Vice-Patron by subscribing Rs. 5,000. Dr. Moonje has also received smaller subscriptions aggregating to Rs. 2,000 thus making a total of Rs. 17,000.

Dr. Moonje adds that he is sure of collecting two lakhs of rupees by July, 1936, when it is intended that the school will open.

—A. P.

HAVOC OF CLOVE DECREES

Sir P. Thakurdas' Representation To Govt.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., Chairman, The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, in the course of a representation to the Government of India, on the Zanzibar situation, says:—

Owing to dislocation of normal business life since the Decrees were passed and the loss they have been put to, about 150 Indian merchants have already wound up their business and left Zanzibar for good. They include members of four well-known Indian firms. About eighty other Indian merchants have closed their business but are still in Zanzibar because they have no place to go to. Some of them have migrated to the adjoining territories. The economic circumstances of some of the merchants who left Zanzibar were so bad that they were not able to pay their steamship passage and were obliged to leave, at the peril of their and their children's lives, by ordinary country boats.

INSOLVENCY CASES.

As the direct result of the moratorium, twenty Indians have gone insolvent. The number of Indian insolvents would have been greater but as their creditors happen to be Indians who naturally sympathise with them in their difficulties, for which they are in no way responsible, they have not been, so far, pressed to "pay up." Nevertheless, seven Indian merchants of good standing have been sued for their debts. About ninety other well-known merchants are similarly placed, and are in fear of being dragged into Court if the moratorium is not lifted.

Owing to the restrictions on land transactions, values of properties have artificially declined, and Indian land-owners have suffered considerably.

CLOVE DECREES.

These two Decrees have struck at the root of the very existence of the entire Indian community in Zanzibar. The heavy licence fee of Rs. 2,000 per annum levied from exporters, which the British Resident may increase to Rs. 5,000, is directly responsible for the startling reduction in the number of Indian exporters from thirty-one, before the Decrees, to only three at present. Even the condition of these three licensed exporters is believed to be, in no way, enviable. They have to carry on their business in competition with the Clove Growers' Association which legislates for the clove trade and also holds its monopoly.

At least eighty cases have been brought to our notice where Indian merchants were unable to pay the ordinary trade licence-fees from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 each.

Before the Decrees, there were at least thirty Indian merchants who held stocks of cloves. But, owing to the fact that the Clove Growers' Association holds the clove monopoly, there is none left now.

The stock of cloves shows that although the price of cloves may be said to have gone up since the Decrees, it has been at the expense of the volume of export, which, while it has gone down from Zanzibar, has gone up by almost 70 per cent from Madagascar. Further the fact that the stock of cloves has gone up beyond the maximum ever held in Zanzibar proves the artificial rigging up of prices of cloves in Zanzibar.

INDIAN CASE.

In conclusion, the Council desire to inform the Government of India that unless justice is done, without further delay, to Indians regarding their grievances in Zanzibar, about which representations have already been made to the Government of India, this flagrant instance of His Majesty's Government permitting Indians in a Protectorate to be thus deprived of their just rights will rankle for ever in the minds of Indians at home and abroad. India has shown considerable patience in demanding from the Government of India bare protection to which Indians are entitled in a British Protectorate, and, the Council are convinced, in view of the fundamental justice of the cause of Indians in Zanzibar, as conclusively shown by the facts and figures given above, that the Government of India will agree that they cannot, without utter disregard of its duty to the Indian public, any longer look on whilst gross injustice continues to be perpetrated on the Indian subjects of His Majesty in Zinzibar, who built up their businesses there trusting to the protection of the Crown.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE WAS "ULTRA VIRES"

The petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Alarkhia Aba Alaiya Seth in connection with the bye-election of "B" (Mandvi) ward was heard by Mr. A. A. Chitre Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, on Monday afternoon.

It will be remembered that the General Election to the Bombay Municipality was held in January, this year, when 16 members were elected from "B" ward. One of the unsuccessful candidates from the same ward filed a petition and as a result the "B" ward elections were set aside. Subsequently 15 out of the 16 seats were declared to have been filled up and a bye-election took place for the 16th seat which both Mr. Shamdasani and Mr. Alarkhia Aba Alaiya contested. The latter won the election.

SHAMDASANI'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Shamdasani who argued his own case took up the first issue from those framed by the judge and stated that it covered his main case. The issue, as the judge put it, was whether the election of "B" Mandvi Ward held in August, 1935, was in law a good and valid election. Mr. Shamdasani objected to the word "election" for he maintained that it was a "bye-election."

The crux of the petitioner's argument was that there was a casual vacancy from the 15th November, 1934 (the day on which Mr. Ramji Bharmal resigned his seat in the Corporation) which it was competent to the Commissioner to fill up before the noon of 1st April, 1935, but which the latter failed to fill up according to law before the noon of 1st April, 1935. But after the noon of 1st April, 1935, the petitioner went on to say, there was no casual vacancy by reason of Ramji Bharmal's resignation and that it was not competent on the Commissioner's part to fill up the casual vacancy which occurred before April, 1935.

Mr. Shamdasani therefore held that the very notice for the said election issued by the Commissioner was ultra-vires and that the election should be set aside.

Southern Selling And Trade Buying

Awaiting Government Bureau Report And Supreme Court's Decision On A. A. A.

PRIVATE ESTIMATES RANGE FROM 108 TO 117 LACS BALES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

On Saturday all commodity markets were uninteresting in the States, cotton being particularly under today's Government Bureau and the forthcoming Supreme Court's decision on the A.A. A.

Private crop estimates range from 10,800,000 to 11,700,000 Bales but the market has discounted a figure of 10,900,000 Bales.

On the eve of the final Cotton Bureau report, the New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Saturday. There was some Southern Hedge selling but later on prices improved on trade buying. There was some pre-Bureau short covering.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The weekly review of the market received by Reuter's is as under:—"A spurt of buying particularly on late months followed the announcement of the control programme, the bullish interpretation of which was partially neutralized by the uncertainty with regard to the Supreme Court's rulings on the constitutionality of the A.A.A. and the bankhead acts. The market later became narrowly irregular and trading was restricted awaiting the publication of the Government bureau report and a fresh incentive.

Mr. Wallace's statement that Government would have acceptable substitutes in the event of an adverse decision by the supreme court failed to stimulate buying.

Selling of January by the producer's pool checked advance with the discussion of possible sales from the Government financed stocks developing towards weekend.

After the early rains conditions have become more favourable for picking but there was some further damage to cotton still in the fields.

Private estimates ranging from 10,800,000 to 11,700,000 bales did not affect the market.

Spot markets were quiet and the basis generally stood firm."

The Bureau report is expected about 10,900,000 bales but it is doubted whether prices would show any important rise as there are fears of increased selling of pool cotton. Private estimates received here are as under:—

	Bales.
Schwabacк	10,985,000
Daily Record	10,962,000
Journal of Commerce	10,850,000
Fossick Bureau	10,792,000
Average of N.Y. Member	10,907,000

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with March 11.54. The opening was the lowest as prices improved on short covering and trade buying and March was quoted 11.61 the highest level for the day. Later on the market was quiet and professional operators were awaiting the Bureau report. The market closed at a rise of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 12.13c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Saturday at a decline of one point with March 6.43. There was scattered hedging and the offtake was poor. Later on there was fair trade calling which steadied the market. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.66d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close January was quoted 5.95, March 5.82 and May 5.79.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton section was quiet and irregular. Sakels futures closed 3 points down to 2 points up with spot cotton 5 points higher at 10.23d. Uppers futures closed 6 to 12 points lower with spot cotton 2 points down at 7.89d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed 15 to 7 points up with January 16.76. Ashmouni futures closed 4 points up to one point down with December 13.92.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 11.61 plus 05 (11-42 a.m.)
Lowest 11.54 —02 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.43—01
Lowest 6.41—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Pool selling January in New York and prospects of liquidation of loan cotton as price permits caused more profit taking. Bureau 1,09,00,000 discounted.

New York: Expectation crop 1,09,00,000 bales. If after Report market advances, think there will be heavy selling to realise for fear of possible pool selling.

New York: Short covering before Bureau Report. French situation is causing a better feeling.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 9

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/13
3 per cent 1941 103/10
3 per cent 1951/54 101/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/14
4 per cent 1943 108/9
4 per cent 1960/70 111/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/13

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/12
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 7

December 0.95 3/4c
May 0.95 3/4c
July 0.89 3/4c

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 7.

March	2.01—01
May	2.05—01
July	2.08—02
September	2.12—02

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 7

Broach A/M 1936 opening 224 3/4; highest 225; lowest 224 1/4; closing 224 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 206 1/4; highest 206 1/4; lowest 206; closing 206 1/4

Oomra March opening 203 1/4; highest 203 1/2; lowest 203 1/4; closing 203 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 150 1/2; highest 151 3/4; lowest 150 1/2; closing 151 1/2

Bengal March opening 150; highest 151 1/4; lowest 150; closing 151

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 18

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 6

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 155 March 169 May 170 July 171 at Cross Rate 4.93

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 225; Liverpool May 1936 6.40 Rs. 53 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 225 New York May (11.49) Rs. 34 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th December 6,836 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 351,708 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 216,545 bales

Increase 135,163 bales

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 9

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. In the absence of any important development in foreign market, speculative activity has greatly decreased and prices are moving within a trading range without any definite tendency. Thus it will be advisable to buy silver on declines with a view to make small profits. The gold market was quietly steady. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/2.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 13 0
Magsar delivery	64 14 0
Posh delivery	65 0 6
Ready gold	34 14 3
Magsar delivery	34 14 0
Posh delivery	34 13 6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec 7

December 65.84—
March 65.35 plus 15
May 65.05—55

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33/8
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-10
Tone:—Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 9

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec
May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 5/8
Banks selling T T 369 5/8
Banks buying T T 267 1/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 91
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 7th instant
Hongkong/London 1/4 1/2 9th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 9th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9th instant
Java/London 7.22 1/2 9th instant
London/Paris 74.54 7th instant
London/Belgium 29.25 1/2 7th instant
London/Switzerland 15.17 1/2 7th instant
Persian
American 2,071 5,353
Egyptian and African 1,025 67,377
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 460
Total 8,419 360,127

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 9

Following a rise of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened very steady at Rs. 225-8 for Broach A/M delivery but declined to Rs. 224-12 on pre-Bureau long liquidation. Later on there was renewed buying and prices hardened to Rs. 225/4 as the general feeling in the local market is better on expectations of bullish Bureau report.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened at a rise of one point and later on was 2 points up. In the local market Broach A/M. delivery was steady at Rs. 225/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under.

Broach	A/M.	225	0 0
Oomra	D/J.	206	4 0
Oomra	March	203	12 0
Bengal	D/J	152	0 0
Bengal	March	151	12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG
M. G. Bengal—				
U. P.	...	169	165	162
Punjab	...	169	165	162
Oomra No. 8	225	221	217	213
C. P. No. 1	238	234	230	226
C. P. No. 2	231	227	223	219

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	169
Bengal Fine	...	164
C. P. 1 Fine	211/213	233
C. P. 2 Fine	208/211	222
Arvi Fine	...	223
Ellichpur Fine	...	218
Berar	201/206	214
Khamgaon Fine	...	215
Mulkapur Fine	...	213
Khandesh Fine	196/199	208
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	206
Burwah Sanavad Fine	206	218
Mathia Fine	...	203/204
Broach Fine	230/233	...
Punjab/American	...	250/255
Sindh-American	...	250/255
Cambodia	290/295	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	260/265	...
Compta Good	270/275	...
Westerns	245/240	...
Kampala	370/372	...
Busoga	367/369	...
Jinja	352/354	...
New Manza	340/342	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	7-12-35	This year.
Khandesh	1,171	34,699
Central India	483	20,473
Barsi and Nagar	257	17,171
Hyderabad-Gaorani	61	2,570
Berar	1,084	23,027
Central Provinces	148	6,539
Total Oomras	3,202	104,409
Dholera	5	10,397
N.-W. Provinces	1,192	31,744
Rajputana	115	23,060
Sind-Punjab	474	22,114
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	269	6,840
Westerns-Northerns	2	9,294
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	64	6,012
Persian	...	8
American	2,071	5,353
Egyptian and African	1,025	67,377
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	8,419	360,127

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th Decem.

In full-pressed Bales.

	7-12-35	This year.
Europe	353	73,429
Japan and China	2,351	184,831
Coast Ports	...	8,105
Up-country by Rail	...	196,656
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	29,581
Total	2,704	491,604

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,033
Linseed	1,718
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	106
Gingellyseed	1,323
Groundnuts	11,656
Castorseed	358
Rice	12,976
Myrabollams	758
Cottonseed	6,496
Mowrasseed	36
Gram	222
Joowar	260
Bajree	762
	Tons.
Coal	1,303

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	16
American Tel and Tel	162
Western Union Telg	72
New York Central	28 3/4
Erie R R	13
Great North Pfd	35
United States Steel	48
American Smelting	64
Int Nickel of Canada	47
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	99
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	87
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	105
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	80
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 1/2
General Motor	54 3/4
Kelvinators	14
Sperry Corp	13
Goodyear Tyre	22
U S Rubber	16
Socony	13 3/4
Chase Bank	39 1/2
National City Bank	38
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	99
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	112
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	109
Kingdom of Norway 6 per cent 1944	108

Market strong.
Total business: 1 million

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 7

December 71 1/4d
March 68 1/2d
May 68d.

Absence Of Business In Shares

Market Dull And Featureless

CEMENTS RULE STEADY

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only being the first settlement day. There was a marked absence of any fresh business and the session was dull and featureless.

At the opening the tone was quiet with scattered liquidation but during the middle of the session there was some covering by jobbers which resulted in a small recovery but the same was lost towards the close on renewed liquidation. All sections except cements were quiet but even cement shares failed to show any improvement although the tone was comparatively steady.

The market displays tired appearance with a distinct absence of either speculative or investment support although there is abundant supply of cheap money. This state indicates that all bullish factors are discounted and there is no disposition to buy outsiders are holding aloof after costly experience in the past and now they have no nerve to come near the Exchange. Thus at the moment most of the trading is among members themselves only and explains narrow price movement.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 9.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	738 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	206 4
100	Central	258 12
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Cooria	25 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	125 0
100	Gokak	172 8
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	66 4
100	Khatau	78 2
100	Kohintor	204 6
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	905 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	125 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	55
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	70 0
100	Swadeshi	157 8
100	Swan	107 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	104 8
25-50	Central	37 12
500	Imperial	1580 0
125-500	Im. Con.	385 0
50-100	India	126 12
100	Reserve Bank	132 0
5	Union	5-9-0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	36- 0
70	Gwalior	126 4
160	Indian	459 6
100	Katni Def.	2190 0
100	Katni Ord.	376 4
75	Okha	251 4
10	Punjab	25 10
100	Shahabad	474 6
70	United	124 8

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 0
15-75	New India	45 0
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 3

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	N155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1655 0
10	Ajmer	13 0
50	Bombay Tram	150 0
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 9

Century 205 206/4
Bombay Dyeing 737 742 740 738
Kohinoor 204 205 204/6
Central India 256 257 258/12
New Great 125
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 155 157
Bundi 35/10 35/14 36
I Cement 461 458 459
Punjab 25/8 25/10
Shahabad 472 474
Andhra 1655 1657 1655
Tata Hydro 169/6 169/11
Tata Power 1570 1573 1572 1570 1571
Tram Ord 150/10 150/5 150
T Steel Defd 582 530 585 581 582/8
T Steel Ord 147/12 147/8 148/4 147/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 163/4 164
Bellapur 168 170
B Steam 283 284
B Burma 396 401 400 401/4

100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	169 11
1000	Tata Power	1571 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	97 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500	Tapty Valley	772 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	32 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	582 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	201 4
50	Belapur Sugar	170 0
250	Bombay Steam	284 6
125	Bombay Burma	401 4
50	Bombay Burma Cont	133 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 13
50	Bombay Telephone	110 8
100	Indian Bleaching	102 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	15 2
30	Premier Construction	73 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 8
5	p.c. Central India	526 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1500 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

S S Silton Hall, R G Harris, Calcutta, K Nixon & Co.

S S Baroda, E Davies, Basrah via Karachi, M M & Co.

S S Soudan, M G Symonds, London via Aden, M M & Co.

S S Tampa, J Dixon, New York via Karachi, L Edwards.

S S Iwatesen Maru, K Sakai, Karachi via Bhavnagar, O S Kaisha.

S S Middle Moor, S F Stratford, Alexandria via Port Said, L Dreyfus & Co.

DEPARTURES.

S S Kohinoor, J Murray, Java via Bhavnagar and Karachi, Turner Morrison.

LOADINGS.

S S Rotenfels for Europe and American Ports via Karachi.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool.—100 bales wool, V Virchand & Co.; 50 bales wool, C Lister & Co.; 200 bales wool, E Wool Trd. Co.; 50 bales cotton T waste, Baial Bros.; 26 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons; 50 drums castor oil, B Oil Mills; 39 bales woollen rags, C Nanalal & Co.; 1019 bags gr. oil cake, Ralli Bros.; 30 bales wool raw, M Motilal & Co.

For Manchester.—100 bales cotton fly, Bural Bros. & Co.; 88 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 95 bales cotton T. waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 150 cotton fly, L O Vora; 50 drums castor oil, S Oil Mills Ltd.

For Barcelona.—30 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 25 bales cotton twist wasting, M Chandulal & Co.; 120 bags kang grain, F Gakalchand; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool.—170 bags kang grain, K D Bros; 13 bales wool, D Abraham & Sons; 187 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co.

For Dunkirk.—111 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tdg. & Co.

For Barcelona.—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trd. Co.

S S Tampa for New York.—3000 bags myrabollams, J. Moolchand & Co.

S S Gambada for Boston.—50 bales wool, Anglo-Siam Corp. Ltd.

For Halifax.—575 bags gr. oil kernals, A Virji & Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong.—22 bales fish bones, R Dhanji & Co. 57 bales gum E. Mavji & Co.

For Sydney.—62 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.

For Melbourne.—124 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton O Sulaiman & Co.; 1000 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.

S S Belgium Maru for Kobe.—495 bales cotton B Harakchand Co.; 1000 bales cotton S Karamshi & Co.; 3000 bales cotton Langley & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

M S Tajaca, Agents L Edwards, from Gothenburg.—438 bdls. box boards; 1332 bdls. ceiling boards; 20 cases wood screw; 250 cases chloride of potash; 25 cases iron screws; 40 bdls. iron rods; 1050 bdls. nails; 31 bales plywood; 2057 reels newspaper.

From Oslo.—2023 reels news p. paper, 745 c|s. nails, 850 c|s. papers; 3686 bdls box boards.

From Hamburg.—34 bags asbestos goods; 185 cases tin ware; 215 cases nails; 133 bales paper; 20 kegs. citric acid; 25 cases gl. tubes; 115 cases bolt and nuts; 110 cases iron chains; 505 coils iron wire; 129 pieces aspenlogs.

From Rotterdam.—620 bags starch; 30 bales paper; 25 bags boric acid.

From Antwerp.—30 brls. earth colour; 400 coils waggon parts; 259 bags rivets; 100 crts. marble slabs; 475 bags whiting; 70 cases window glass; 62 cases hinges; 40 cases starch; 125 cases hardware; 20 drums lub. oil; 518 bdls. steel hoops; 895 bdls. wire netting.

S S Varsova, Agents, M M & Co., from Basrah.—14266 bdls. dates; 3250 bales mash; 20 bales wool; 14 bags skins; 88 bags edra; 50 bales raisins.

From Khoramshar.—600 bags barley; 424 bags gum.

From Bushire.—95 bales raisins 55 bags p. seed; 165 bags gum; 30 bags attari; 230 bags almonds; 110 jottas assafoetida; 469 bags A. Kernals; 40 bags roots.

From Karachi.—100 bales cotton; 32 bags potatoes; 30 bags almond kernals.

LONDON METAL MARKETS

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following report from their Head Office:—

It has not been an eventful week. Trading on "Change has been in fair volume and values have kept remarkably steady. Conditions here have been in strong contrast to those in Wall Street where sharp fluctuations from day to day have been the usual order. Events in France have shaped the usual courses. After working up to a considerable pitch of excitement and crisis, they have subsided again and the franc is still on gold.

COPPER.

Prices shew very little alteration and fluctuations have been between small margins. There have been rumours of efforts to raise the price and at the same time of increased quotas, but the market has been unaffected and consumers, in the absence of fresh orders, have remained unconcerned. The price of Electro is around 8.70 cents.

The official prices to-day are £.35-3-9 to £.35-5-0 cash, and £.35-11-3 to £.35-12-6 for three months. Best Selected at £.38-5-0 to £.39-10-0. Electrolytic at £.39-0-0 to £.39-10-0. Wire bars at £39-10-0. Strong sheets at £.66.

The turnover for the week is about 5,750 tons.

TIN.

The market has been without any special feature. Prices have been irregular with an easier tendency especially for spot metal.

America has bought moderately and there is some Continental demand.

Official prices to-day are £.221-10-0 to £.222-0-0 and £.211-5-0 to £.211-15-0 three months.

The turnover for the week is about 860 tons.

LEAD.

Except for minor fluctuations, this metal remains very firm in price. Any big increase in demand would undoubtedly bring about another rise as supplies are still on the short side. There is really no change in the general position of this metal.

Official prices to-day are £.17-18-9 to £.17-18-9.

Settlement price £.17-17-6.

The turnover for the week is about 5,450 tons.

SPELTER.

This market has sunk into a very idle state and opinion is not generally very favourably inclined to the metal. Consumptive demand has died down again and is not as good as it was in the early autumn.

Official prices are £.15-18-9 to £.15-18-9. Settlement price £.15-17-6.

The turnover for the week is about 1,000 tons."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 7-12-35	4884000	3074000
Receipts Yesterday 7-12-35	29000	29000
Exports to date 7-12-35	2790000	2092000
Stock at Ports 6-12-35	2898000	3124000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-12-35	1358000	1939000
Stock at Liverpool 6-12-35	566000	900000
Visible Supply 6-12-35	6911000	6852000
Quantity in sight 6-12-35	8265000	5463000
Quantity out of sight 6-12-35	4460000	3929000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/4/3; Highest Rs. 7/4/6; Lowest Rs. 7/4; Closing Rs. 7/4/4 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 7/7/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/7/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/7/4 1/2.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/7/9; Lowest Rs. 3/6/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/7/3.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1935

Why Allow Market To Be Stolen Away?

FIELDEN ON PROSPECTS OF BROADCASTING

Urges Dealers To Establish Industry In India

"Broadcasting is the gift of science to people, a gift which if properly used with impartiality, integrity, intelligence and idealism, can be the mean of infusing into every class and community the spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill. Properly used, broadcasting can be a bridge to the millenium—for what is the millenium but a time when generosity, toleration, and kindness have replaced greed, cruelty, and mistrust?"

Thus observed Mr. Lional Fielden in declaring open on Monday the second Radio Exhibition in Bombay at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Urging the manufacturers and dealers to study the Indian market, so as to be ready to supply the demand which is coming for cheap and suitable sets, Mr. Fielden asked: Why allow the market to be stolen from you by foreign firms? Why miss the opportunity of establishing an industry here in India?"

Mr. S. V. Shah, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee welcomed Mr. Fielden, and read out messages from prominent men.

The Governor of Bombay hoped "the Exhibition would make a very definite advance in the progress of broadcasting in this country."

Mr. Lionel Fielden, in declaring open the Exhibition said;

The lot of the broadcaster is a hard one in his efforts to please all sections of the community and every shade of opinion, he is inevitably the constant butt of criticism. But he learns in time that it is not this programme item or that which really matters. It is not the praise or blame of this or that section of the community which accurately reflects his achievements; it is not by weeks or months that the effects of broadcasting can be exactly measured. It is rather the spirit behind broadcasting, the purpose or lack of purpose which underlies the direction and control of programmes over a number of years, which can make of a broadcast service either a thing of nought, aimless and ineffective, or a real and potent factor in the life of a nation, capable not only of flinging wide the doors of entertainment and education, but also of reflecting and correlating the activities, opinions and aspirations of a people.

WHAT BROADCASTING NEEDS.

Broadcasting, if it is to be a success in this country, and I believe that it will be resounding success, a success far greater than anyone anticipates to-day—needs in its early stages some assistance and help. It needs first of all the assistance and support of manufacturers and dealers who have so far failed to cope at all adequately with the demands of the Indian market. They may say that the limited programme service has not hitherto justified their efforts. I would reply that now is their time to study the Indian market, so as to be ready to supply the demand which is coming for cheap and suitable sets and for the adequate maintenance of those sets. Government has decided to go ahead with broadcasting, it has put its hand in its pocket to a tune which, if it does not provide a complete coverage scheme for India, should at least guarantee, within the next three or four years, reliable reception and attractive programmes over a great part of all important and densely populated areas. But it is not enough that programmes should be attractive and reception reliable. If our efforts in these directions are to bear fruit, the supply of appropriate sets must be adequate, and their maintenance assured. In this exhibition I see plenty of expensive short-wave sets, but how many sets within the purchasing power of those in this country upon whom the real success of broadcasting, and with it the sale of sets on an effective basis, will ultimately depend? And to Indian dealers and manufacturers I would add, "Why allow this market to be stolen from you by foreign firms? Why miss the opportunity of establishing an industry here in India? You have everything in your favour, an immense untapped market a Government pledged to support and develop broadcasting. Why not get on with it before it is too late?

PRESS AND BROADCASTING.

"Secondly, broadcasting needs the help and goodwill of the press. It is essential that these two services of information and entertainment should, work not only hand in hand but with the utmost friendliness. Ten years or so ago, when broadcasting first appeared on the horizon as a serious purveyor of news, the Press in many countries, fearing for their circulations, showed a hostile front to the intruder. I sense something of the kind in India to-day. Let me assure the Press of this country that such fears are groundless; let me assure them that the Indian State Broadcasting Service will in all its dealings bear the interests of the Press in mind let me assure them too that broadcasting is, as I read in an Indian newspaper only the other morning "the handmaiden of the daily-newspaper and never its rival." So I would say to the Press of India, 'Criticise us as fully and frankly as possible, for that helps us to find our way; but be friendly when we need your help, and we, in return, will make every effort to insure you against any damage from new broadcasting activities.

Thirdly, broadcasting needs the help and sympathy of States and Provinces.

CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

We hope before long to call a conference of representatives of States and Provinces to discuss the future development of Broadcasting in every part of India, and before then, I trust that in every State and Province some contribution may be made towards the collection of the necessary data, and some provision for experiment allowed, so that the needs and resources of each area may be carefully considered in a general scheme.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

"Lastly, broadcasting needs the help and co-operation of Indian talent in every branch of knowledge. As in other countries, broadcasting will at first find difficulty in paying its way, and in collecting and co-ordinating material for programmes. If we are to have a service worthy of India, truly reflecting its varied aspects, culture and opinions, we must depend upon the ready co-operation of those who have services to give, whether in literature, poetry, music, art, drama, history or politics. Dealing with so vast an area, we cannot at first hope with our small organisation to attract and correlate all the material which broadcasting might employ, unless the talent of India is mobilised to assist us. I would ask each conference of music, literature or science to place broadcasting on its agenda.

PLANS FOR BOMBAY.

"You will expect me to say something about the immediate future of the service and the prospects of its expansion within the next year or so. In Bombay, which particularly concerns you, we hope—I am not going to commit myself on this point, but I say we hope—to work out a scheme which will allow for two alternative programmes, in Marathi, and Gujarathi, the Gujarathi programme covering the city area only, the Marathi covering the city and the Marathi-speaking area in the south and east. Later we may, I hope, establish another station, transmitting a Gujarathi programme, further to the north, perhaps at Ahmedabad.

"In conclusion let me say this. If I did not believe in broadcasting as an ideal, if I did not believe that, as an ideal, it can render services of inestimable value to India, I would not be here to-day.

AROUND EXHIBITION.

Several companies dealing in radio accessories displayed their wares and treated the audience to music in the evening.

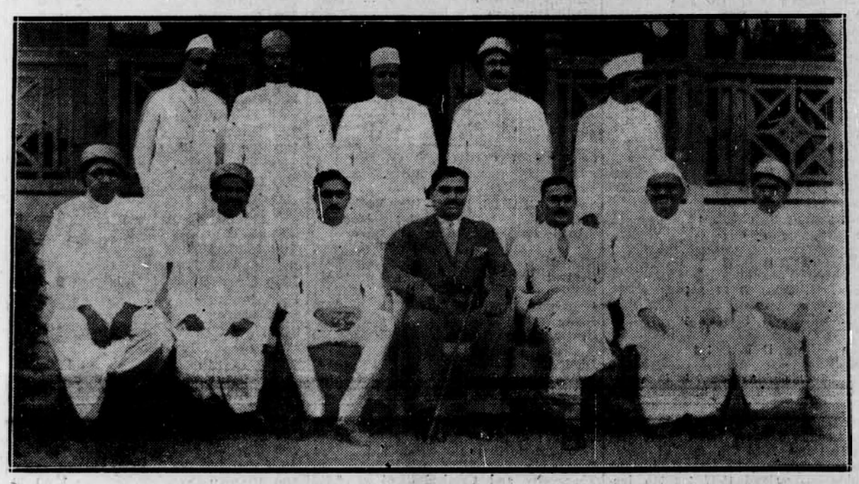
The Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., occupied whole of the stage and their various wares were exhibited prominently.

The exhibitors had a wide range of sets suitable for all. In expensive sets a variable selectivity device has been added, which makes both distant and local stations receivable at their best.

Both electricity and battery sets, to suit the convenience of the listener—in were noticed.

The President of the All-India Depressed Classes League, Bengal, Mr. R. L. Biswas and the vice-president of the All-India Depressed Classes League, Punjab, Mr. Bihari Lal Choudhary, have written to Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes League, deprecating the idea of Harijans leaving the Hindu fold.

The Australian cricket team which created such a good impression here left for Allahabad yesterday.



Bhavnagar residents at Vile Parle gave a party to the Maharaja of Bhavnagar on Sunday at the Matcheswala Bungalow, Vile Parle. The Maharaja (centre) with members of the Reception Committee.

The mosque at Kobe—the only mosque in Japan—which was declared open on 11th Oct. last.

Santosh And Tarakehwar Memorial Committee Banned

CALCUTTA, Dec 9.

A Calcutta "Gazette Extraordinary" issued to-night announces that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1 of Section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, the Governor-in-Council declares as unlawful an Association known by the name of Santosh and Tarakeswar Memorial Committee which has for its object erection of a memorial in perpetuation of the memory of the late Santosh Mitter and Tarakeswar Sen, who were detenus in the Hijli Detention Camp, as the opinion of the Governor-in-Council the action contemplated will tend to excite sympathy with or secure adherent to the terrorist movement.

The Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the Association constitutes danger to public peace.—United Press.

HEALTH CULTURIST SUES CORPORATION

Karachi Dr. Claims Damages For Injury To Person And Damage To Cycle

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

An interesting suit for damages has been filed against the Karachi Corporation, by Mr. Parmanand, a Health Culturist.

The plaintiff alleges that some time ago certain drainage operations were being carried out at the Clayton Road and a 'nulla' had been dug up, but the Municipal authorities had not provided proper fencing or made any lighting arrangements there. When he was driving his motor cycle, he struck against the nulla and fell into the ditch. The motor cycle was considerably damaged and he also sustained injuries.

The plaintiff estimates the damage to his person at Rs. 500 and that to his motor cycle at Rs. 100.—United Press.

FUNDAMENTALS OF DEMOCRACY

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Address To Morris College Students

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan addressing the students of the Morris College, Nagpur, on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the College, said that so long as the masses of India were suffering, it was crying in the wilderness to talk of democracy. If they wanted to be true patriots, they should bring the essential conditions of civilised life to remove the miseries of masses. If they wanted real democracy, they forget communalism which was so common in India. If they wanted self-rule, they must shake off demoralisation.—United Press.

ELECTIONS IN NEXT AUTUMN

But Those In Punjab May Be Delayed Till Jan. 1937

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

According to the present plans the "United Press" learns that while in most provinces the elections under the new constitution will be held in autumn next year, in a few provinces like the Punjab the general elections are expected to be held in January or February, 1937.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON FEB. 3.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Governor General-in-Council has fixed February 3rd as date for the commencement of the budget session of the Assembly. Summons will now be issued to the members accordingly.

It is understood that it is not contemplated to hold sittings of the Assembly on Fridays and Saturdays in February, but in March during the budget discussions the Assembly will sit on Fridays and Saturdays, if necessary.—United Press.

AMENDMENTS TO NORTHERN INDIA SALT RULES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Salt Act 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Northern India Salt Rules, 1931, namely:—

For rules 8 and 9 of the said rules the following rules shall be submitted, namely:—

"8. The import into British India from any State in India adjoining territory in British India to which these rules apply, of salt other than salt. (a) manufactured in British India or at the salt sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbadra in the State of Jaipur and Jodhpur or at the salt sources of Guman and Darang in the States of Mandi; or (b) on which the British Indian salt duty has been proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue to have been paid is prohibited.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 8, the import into any part of British India of salt which has been obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre and on which duty at the rate chargeable in respect of the same class of salt manufactured in British India has not been proved to be the satisfaction of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, to have been paid in the place where such salt was obtained is prohibited.—United Press.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON TOUR

KABUL, Dec. 7.

His Excellency Faiz Mohamed Khan, Foreign Minister, left on Friday for India on 6 months leave during which he will tour Europe for reasons of health.

His place will be taken by His Royal Highness Sardar Muhammed Naim Khan, Principal Under-Secretary of State.

His Excellency will stay for a short time at Jalalabad, Peshawar and Delhi en route' to Bombay and may visit Karachi where his brother is Consul.

One of the batch of the first six graduates of the Habibia College in 1917, His Excellency is a good linguist, historian, Persian poet, caligraphist and author of several dramas. He has been Foreign Minister since the accession of the present dynasty and was a Member of the Deputation that toured the world in 1919-20 to secure recognition of Independent Afghanistan.

The Officiating Minister is a first cousin of the King and has married the King's sister. Born in 1910, he is probably the youngest Foreign Minister in the world. He has previously successfully filled the delicate position of Afghan Minister in Rome, where the ex-King is staying.—A. P.

NO EXEMPTION FOR SWORDS

Frontier Govt. Turns Down Council's Recommendation

PESHAWAR, Dec. 9.

The Local Government have given careful consideration to the resolution accepted by the Frontier Council to the effect that the carrying and possession of swords should be exempted from the operation of the Arms Act and have decided against taking action on the line recommended, says a resolution by the Governor-in-Council.

They do not feel it incumbent to follow the Punjab Government as the circumstances of the two provinces are different and they announce that swords shall not be exempt from operation of the Arms Act in the Frontier.—A. P.

WINDFALL FOR POONA COLLEGE

Commercial Magnate's Princely Gift

(From Our Correspondent)
(BY TELEPHONE.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

Hanumantharam Ramnath, the famous Poona commercial magnate and ex-Municipal President, has offered to donate Rs. 60,000 to the proposed College of Commerce, Poona, which is being established by the Maharashtra Education Society. It is understood the College is being named after its donor.

CYCLE ENDURANCE RECORD.

Mr. Muley from Ichalkaranji broke the cycle endurance record at 1-20 a.m. yesterday. He was at the pedal without break for 65 hours.

NO VISIT TO BROTHER ALLOWED

Hyderabad Externee Ordered To Quit State

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 9.

A report from Gulbarga states that Mr. K. Tatachar, a leading member of the Secunderabad Bar, who was expelled from the British Administered Areas on September 27 following the Hindu-Muslim riot in August last arrived at Gulbarga from Bangalore recently on a visit to his brother.

On arrival there Mr. Tatachar was served with a similar order by the Hyderabad State Police forbidding his entry into the State limits, whereupon he returned to Bangalore.—A. P.

SUBHAS WILL BE BACK FOR LUCKNOW

Welcomes Srinivas Iyengar's Re-entry Into Active Politics

KARACHI, Dec 9

"It is a pity that some of the prominent congressmen of our party are no longer with us. Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar has retired. Nevertheless we must rally the party again about which I am hopeful", states Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a letter to Swami Govindanand, a left-wing Congressman of Karachi.

Appreciating the Swami's endeavours while at Madras to persuade Mr. Iyengar to return to active politics, Mr. Bose says he would warmly welcome it. He had himself in 1930/31 tried to do so but without success.

Referring to friends' wish that Mr. Bose should return to India immediately the latter says he cherishes the same feeling for it is no pleasure for him to stay in a foreign land but his work in Europe being unfinished it is impossible for him to return in December, however, he hopes to return in time for the Lucknow Congress Session.

Mr. Bose concludes: "This wretched Congress constitution must be scrapped. There is no other means of salvation for us."—A. P.

The death has occurred of the celebrated tenor Charles Hayden Coffin at the age of 74.

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